

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2477.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE.—"THE PERILS OF CRITICISM."

Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON and the ATHENÆUM.—Copies of the ATHENÆUM for April 3rd, containing the above Article upon the recent Action brought against the ATHENÆUM, and tried before a Scotch jury (out of print for a few days), may now be had, price 6d. JOHN FRASER, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ASSISTANT in the NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.—An open Competition for one Situation will be held in LONDON, commencing on TUESDAY, May 11, 1875. Age, 18 to 25. Application for the Regulations and for the necessary Form should be made at once to the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—The Society will meet on WEDNESDAY, April 21st, at Eight P.M. precisely, when Mr. VAUX will read a Paper "On Recent Excavations in the Colosseum at Rome, with Photographic Illustrations." 4, St. Martin's-place, W.C., 1875. W. & S. VAUX, Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DAVIS LECTURES, 1875.

A Series of Lectures upon Zoological subjects will be given in the NEW LECTURE-ROOM, in the Society's Gardens, in the Regent's Park, on THURSDAYS, at Five P.M., after Easter.

Date.	Subject.	Lecturer.
1. Thursday, April 15	Monkeys and their Distribution.	P. L. SOLATER, Esq., F.R.S.
2. " " 22	Sea-Lions.	J. W. CLARKE, Esq., M.A.
3. " " 29	Seals and the Walrus.	" "
4. " " May 6	Deer and their allies.	Prof. GARROD.
5. " " 13	Sheep, Oxen, and Antelope.	" "
6. " " 20	Camels and Llamas.	" "
7. " " 27	Elephants.	Prof. FLOWER, F.R.S.
8. " " June 3	Kangaroos.	Prof. MIVART, F.R.S.
9. " " 10	Pheasants.	P. L. SOLATER, Esq., F.R.S.
10. " " 17	Plumbeous.	" "
11. " " 24	The Locomotion of Animals.	Dr. FEE SMITH.

The Lectures will be free to Fellows of the Society and their Friends, and to other Visitors to the Gardens.

LONDON ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Course of Three Special Meetings will be held at 1, ADAM-STREET, Adelphi, London, on FRIDAYS, 22nd April, 29th May, and 5th June, at 7.30 P.M. Ladies will be admitted.—Particulars may be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, 151, Church-road, Essex-road, N.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—GRAND OPENING

FESTIVAL, SATURDAY, MAY 1st.
BAND AND CHORUS 1,500 PERFORMERS.
The Musical Arrangements, in which the PRINCIPAL ARTISTES of HER MAJESTY'S OPERA will take part, will be under the entire Direction of
SIR MICHAEL COSTA.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

ADMISSION TICKETS, &c., if purchased before the day; by payment at the doors, 7s. 6d., or by the GUINEA SEASON TICKET, which includes Membership of the ALEXANDRA PALACE ART-UNION, and is now ON SALE at the Company's Offices and their Agents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY for the HIGHER

DEVELOPMENT OF PIANO-FORTE PLAYING IN ENGLAND, 33, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.—President—Mr. FRANKLIN TAYLOR. Director—Mr. OSCAR BERINGER. Pianoforte.—Messrs. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, WALTER BACH, U. GÜNTHER, and OSCAR BERINGER. Harmony and Composition.—Messrs. E. PROUT, B. A. and H. HOPPER. Fee, Six Guineas per Term; Three Terms in the Year. Next TERM commences on APRIL 1st, 1875. EXAMINATIONS on the previous Monday and Tuesday. Weekly Ensemble Practices: Violin—Herr WIENER; Violoncello—Herr DAUBERT. Duets, Trios, &c. Students can join these Classes without entering the Academy.—For Prospectuses and all particulars, apply to the Directors.

HERMANN LINDE'S SHAKSPEARE READ-

INGS (all by memory), at CAMBERWELL HALL, Grove-lane, Camberwell. Monday, April 19, OTHELLO; Tuesday, April 27, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; and Monday, May 3, JULIUS CÆSAR. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PALÆOTECNIC GALLERY, No. 106, NEW

BOND-STREET.—The EXHIBITION of PICTURES by the OLD MASTERS includes Masterpieces by Murillo, L. da Vinci, F. P. Rubens, Frank Hals; and Specimens by F. Mieris, G. Terburg, A. Cyp, P. de Hooche, Rembrandt, D. Vermeer, jun., A. Canaletto, Wynants and A. Velde, J. Ruysdael, P. Wouwerman, Botticelli, Himmelinck, S. Ruysdael, Van Goyen, P. M. Vandervelde.—Open from 10 till 6. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place at Willis's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May.

The Right Hon. LORD CARLINGFORD in the Chair.

The Stewards will be announced in future advertisements.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

No. 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

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F. W. MAYNARD, Secretary, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

From whom information relating to the Fund can be obtained.

The cost of the Dinner, including Wines, 1s. 1s. each Person; Tickets can be had from the SECRETARY, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

NOW OPEN. Picture painted for the Exhibition by Miss THOMPSON.—Class for the Study from the Living Costume Model now commenced. Instructor, W. H. Fick, Visitor, G. D. Leslie, A.R.A.—Prospectus at the Gallery (48, Great Marlborough-street).

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART in BLACK

and WHITE.—Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—NOTICE to ARTISTS.—Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., will be held at the Exhibition on MONDAY, the 24th inst.—Regulations can be had on application to Mr. R. M'Nain, Secretary, at the Gallery.

LONDON SOCIETY, on VIEW Daily, from 10 to

5, at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES, 114, NEW BOND-STREET, W.—Admission by Card.

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For particulars apply to the Dean, Dr. F. TAYLOR, or the Secretary, Mr. BROOKS.

Guy's Hospital, S.E., April, 1875.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL.—The SUMMER SESSION commences on MONDAY, May 3rd. The Hospital contains 350 Beds. Clinical Lectures are delivered by the Physicians and Surgeons every week. The usual Courses of Lectures are also given by the appointed Teachers. Dr. Robert Barnes has this year been chosen Lecturer on Midwifery, and Dr. Brailley Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.—Further information may be obtained from the Tutors or Deans of the School, at the Hospital.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL

COLLEGE.

SUMMER SESSION, 1875.

LECTURES and CLINICAL INSTRUCTION in the WARDS will COMMENCE on MONDAY, May 3. The Course of Practical Physiology and Histology will be conducted by Mr. THOMPSON LOWE, who will also give a short Course "On the Organs of the Special Senses."

Courses of Lectures will be delivered "On Public Health" by Dr. G. H. EVANS; "On Comparative Anatomy" by Mr. HENSMAN; and "On Psychological Medicine" by Dr. EAYNER. Gentlemen can enter to the Hospital Practice and Lectures separately, or to any one Course of Lectures.

For Prospectus, or further information respecting Residence of Pupils, Fees, Scholarships, and other details, apply to

ROBERT KING, M.A. M.B., Dean.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, EDINBURGH.

SUMMER SESSION, 1875.

On MONDAY, May 3, CLASSES will COMMENCE in Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, Practical and Analytical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine, Vaccination, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of Children, Practical Physiology, Internal, Surgical Appliances, and Operative and Practical Surgery.

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Notice in writing of intention to compete, with certificates of age and good conduct, must be sent to the SECRETARY, on or before Monday, June 15th, and the other Regulations relating to the Scholarships may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, R.A., Secretary to the Council.

March 18th, 1875.

SECRETARY WANTED.—The ASSOCIATION

of ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS requires the services of a competent man as SECRETARY. He must be resident in or near London, and would be required to give up the greater part of his time to the duties.—Apply, stating qualifications and salary required, "The Agricultural Engineers' Association," care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

HEREFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY and

MUSEUM.

LIBRARIAN AND CURATOR.

The Committee of the Hereford Free Library and Museum are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the Office of LIBRARIAN and CURATOR.

The Salary will be 80l. per annum, with Residence, Coal, and Gas. The Librarian will be required to act as Secretary to the Committee, and to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office. Age not to exceed thirty-five years. Previous experience in a Public Library and Museum is desirable.

The appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side, and security will be required to the extent of 100l.

Application must be made in the handwriting of the candidate, stating age, condition, and previous occupation, with copies of testimonials, not more than three in number, on or before FRIDAY, April 30, 1875.

Selected Candidates only will be communicated with, and canvassing will disqualify any applicant.

Applications endorsed "LIBRARIAN" to be addressed to the Chairman, Free Library and Museum, Hereford.

Hereford, April 10, 1875.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' BOYS' SCHOOL,

YORK.—WANTED, after the Midsummer Vacation, a competent TEACHER, to take charge of the Second Class. Requirements, good English, good Mathematics, Latin and French for Junior Classes. Drawing desirable. Experience in teaching and high moral character indispensable. Age 25 to 30.—Apply, giving References and previous situations, also stating whether married or single, to the Head Master, JOHN F. FAYRE, 30, Southam, York.

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English, French, and German taught to every Boy, in addition to Mathematics, Science, and Latin.
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LECTURES FOR LADIES.—DR. EUG. OSWALD, L.M.A. Göttingen, will deliver, in GERMAN, SIX LECTURES on GOETHE, at M. Roche's Educational Institute, on MONDAY, May 3rd, and Following Mondays, at Eleven A.M. Terms, One Guinea, payable in advance.—Address A. Roche, Esq., Cadogan-garden, Grosvenor-street, S.W.; or Dr. Oswald, 23, Gloucester-crescent, N.W. All M. Roche's and Dr. Oswald's Lady Pupils are invited to attend the First Lecture, Free.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

LITERATURE

Aristophanes' Apology; including a Transcript from Euripides: being the Last Adventure of Balaustion. By Robert Browning. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

"AGATHON arose in order that he might take his place on the couch by Socrates, when suddenly a band of revellers entered, and spoiled the order of the banquet. Some one who was going out having left the door open, they had found their way in, and made themselves at home. Great confusion ensued, and every one was compelled to drink large quantities of wine. Aristodemus said that Eryximachus Phædrus and others went away. He himself fell asleep, and, as the nights were long, took a good rest. He was awakened towards daybreak by a crowing of cocks, and when he awoke, the others were either asleep or had gone away. There remained only Socrates, Aristophanes, and Agathon, who were drinking out of a large goblet which they passed round, and Socrates was discoursing to them. Aristodemus did not hear the beginning of the discourse, and he was only half awake, but the chief thing which he remembered was Socrates insisting to the other two that the genius of comedy was the same as that of tragedy, and that the writer of tragedy ought to be a writer of comedy also. To this they were compelled to assent, being sleepy, and not quite understanding his meaning. And first of all Aristophanes dropped, and then, when the day was already dawning, Agathon. Socrates, when he had put them to sleep, rose to depart, Aristodemus, as his manner was, following him. At the Lyceum he took a bath, and passed the day as usual, and when evening came he retired to rest at his own home."

The vignette to the 'Symposium' is the key-note of Mr. Browning's poem, and he has in his own manner worked it into a fugue, as puzzling, as full of subtleties and ironies, as capricious, and as iridescent as his 'Sordello.' The world has had warnings of late that critics must never be personal. And yet it is—we venture to think—impossible to understand or even to dimly sympathize with 'The Last Adventure of Balaustion' without knowing a few simple facts—facts that are matter of notoriety—about its author. Mr. Jowett is Master of Balliol, Mr. Browning is the one Honorary Fellow whom Balliol has elected, and the two are friends. Mr. Jowett, no old Oxford man need be reminded, is especially fond of the 'Symposium,' for its own sake as a work of art, and still more for the sake of the subtle problem which its last few sentences throw down, and to which we know but one solution—that the dialogue itself is the answer. This being so, it is to be hoped we in no way exceed our province in suggesting that the Master of Balliol and its Honorary Fellow must have talked over the conclusion of the 'Symposium' more than once, and possibly even until cock-crow, and that in some way the poem has grown out of the discussion. It is always interesting to guess, even if we do not exactly know the circumstances under which any great work has seen the light.

We remember 'Balaustion's Adventure,' the amber in which Mr. Browning embalmed the 'Alcestis'; we have not forgotten Balaustion herself, the wild pomegranate flower, the young ripe-lipped Rhodian girl, with her passionate love for Athens, and her still more passionate love for Euripides, "the human, with his dropping of warm tears." We meet her again under circumstance even less happy than when, from the steps of the Heracleum, at Syracuse, she told the victors of Nicias and his host how she had herself seen the 'Alcestis' acted at her own Camirus. Lysander's edict has gone forth. The long walls have fallen while—

Those flute-girls—Phaps—Elaphion at their head—
Did blow their best, did dance their worst, the while
Sparté pulled down the walls, wrecked wide the works,
Laid low each merest molehill of defence,
And so the Power, Athenai, passed away!

Balaustion's heart is broken. She hurries down Piræus-ward, finds once again the old Pyttalian skipper from Caunos, and easily persuades his heart to take her and Euthycles—we cannot and will not follow Mr. Browning's writing—on board. So she sails away eastward to her own city, Rhodes. So voyaging, she tells how as she sat one night in her house,—

Suddenly, torch-light! knocking at the door,
Loud, quick, "Admittance for the revel's lord!"
Some unintelligible Komos-cry—
Raw flesh red, no cap upon his head,
Dionusos, Bacchos, Phales, Iacchos,
In let him reel with the kid-skin at his heel,
Where it buries in the spread of the bushy myrtle bed!
(Our Rhodian Jackdaw-song was sense to that!)
Then laughter, outbursts ruder and more rude,
Through which, with silver point, a fluting pierced,
And ever "Open, open, Bacchos bids!"

In burst, drunk as Alcibiades himself, the whole company of the victorious Aristophanes, his chorus of fifteen, his Mnesilochus, his Toxotes, and his Euripides:—

Elaphion, more Peiraia-known as "Phaps,"
Tripped at the head of the whole banquet-band
Who came in front now, as the first fell back;
And foremost—the authoritative voice,
The revel-leader, he who gained the prize,
And got the glory of the Archon's feast—
There stood in person Aristophanes.
And no ignoble presence! On the bulge
Of the clear baldness,—all his head one brow,—
True, the veins swelled, blue network, and there surged
A red from cheek to temple,—then retired
As if the dark-leaved chaplet damped a flame,—
Was never nursed by temperance or health.
But huge the eyeballs rolled black native fire,
Imperiously triumphant: nostrils wide
Waited their incense; while the pursed mouth's pout
Aggressive, while the beak supreme above,
While the head, face, nay, pillared throat thrown back,
Beard whitening under like a vinous foam,
These made a glory, of such insolence—
I thought,—such domineering deity
Hephaistos might have carved to cut the brine
For his gay brother's prow, imbue that path
Which, purpling, recognized the conqueror.
Impudent and majestic: drunk, perhaps,
But that's religion; sense too plainly snuffed:
Still, sensuality was grown a rite.

What follows we will not analyze or dissect. The reader must follow for himself line by line the some two hundred pages in which Aristophanes draws out, with all Mr. Browning's own subtlety, the apology of his "Thesmophoriazuse," defends his attacks on the cabbage-woman's son, explains his purpose, upholds "the licence of the Wine-lees Song." The study, for a "study" it is, is in Mr. Browning's best manner—subtle, condensed, written as an etching is scratched (if Mr. Hamerton will allow us to borrow from him

a very apt illustration) in a short-hand which indicates twenty times as much as it says, leaves great gaps for the reader to fill up, and is, in a few words, unintelligible to any one who does not know Aristophanes almost by heart; unintelligible even then in parts until it has been read and re-read, and, to use a phrase which any lover of Browning will understand, "focussed" into the point at which it stands stereoscopically out, each detail clean cut and in its place; the whole a triumph of criticism in poetry. When speaking of 'Balaustion's Adventure,' we went so far as to say that "it would be an insult to the one Honorary Fellow of Balliol to congratulate him upon a good translation of Euripides."

Again, we must not compliment him upon his infinite knowledge of Aristophanes. And yet every line of the poem shows him as soaked and steeped in the comedies as was Bunyan in his Bible. There is an allusion in every other sentence, and a man need know his Aristophanes by heart if he is to enjoy the whole as it deserves. There are, probably, few lovers of Aristophanes who have not read Suvern's two little monographs on the 'Clouds' and the 'Birds.' Fancy Suvern on the 'Birds' put into verse, and you have the first half of Mr. Browning's volume.

We cannot refrain from quoting a few lines in which Mr. Browning's position is indicated:—

"Where was I! Oh! Things ailing thus—I ask,
What cure! Cut, thrust, hack, hew at heap-on-heaped
Abomination with the exquisite
Palaistra-tool of polished Tragedy?
'Erechtheus' shall harangue Amphiktuon,
And incidentally drop word of weight
On justice, righteousness, so turn aside
The audience from attacking Sicily!—
The more that Choros, after he recounts
How Phrixos rode the ram, the far-famed Fleece,
Shall add—at last fall of grave dancing-foot—
'Aggression never yet was helped by Zeus!'
That helps or hinders Alkibiades?
As well expect, should Pheidias carve Zeus' self
And set him up, some half a mile away,
His frown would frighten sparrows from your field!
Eagles may recognize their lord, belike,
But as for vulgar sparrows,—change the god,
And plant some big Priapos with a Pole!
I wield the Comic weapon rather—hate!
Hate! honest, earnest, and directest hate—
Warfare wherein I close with enemy,
Call him one name and fifty epithets,
Remind you his great-grandfather sold bran,
Describe the new exomion, sleeveless coat
He knocked me down last night and robbed me of,
Protest he voted for a tax on air!
And all this hate—if I write Comedy—
With tolerance, most like—applause, perhaps
True veneration; for I praise the god
Present in person of his minister,
And pay—the wilder my extravagance—
The more appropriate worship to the Power
Adulterous, night-roaming, and the rest:
Otherwise,—that originative force
Of nature, impulse stirring death to life,
Which, underlying law, seems lawlessness,
Yet is the outbreak which, ere order be,
Must thrill creation through, warm stocks and stones,
Phales Iacchos."

And yet all this serves but as prelude to the poem itself, which is, when we come to it, such a translation of the 'Hercules Furens' as was that of the 'Alcestis' in 'Balaustion's Adventure.' Euripides has given Balaustion the manuscript of his play:—

What made Euripides Balaustion's friend.
When I last saw him, as he bade farewell,
"I sang another 'Herakles,'" smiled he;
"It gained no prize: your love be prize I gain!
Take it—the tablets also where I traced
The story first with stulos pendent still—

Nay, the psalterion may complete the gift,
So, should you croon the ode bewailing Age,
Yourself shall modulate—same notes, same strings—
With the old friend who loved Balaustion once."

Her answer to Aristophanes is to read "the perfect piece."

The 'Hercules Furens' is not a well-known play; it is not one of the "Tragœdiæ Sex," and a man must be a student of Euripides to have read it—a student of the type that carefully goes over the 'Supplices' and the 'Critias' of Plato, and the 'Moretum' and the 'Mechanica Problemata,' not, as the undergraduate profanely observed of his Old Testament History, "for purposes of examination," but for their own sake. Now that it has been translated,—and we will not say more than that only Mr. Swinburne could have translated it half as well,—perhaps scholars with little spare time for scholarship may be induced to read it. Mr. Browning has not, we venture to think, followed the text as closely as in the 'Alcestis'; and no doubt a critical scholar, if he chose to be sufficiently thankless, could pick out places where the rendering might have been nearer. "A translation is always a wearisome task, exposing its author to the self-sufficiency of every captious and even second-rate critic whom it may please to differ from him as to the exact meaning of any given combination of words in a dead language." Were we asked to pick, almost at random, a specimen of the whole, we should, we think, select the ode, *Πρωτον μὲν Διὸς ἄλσος ἡρήμωσε λέοντος, κ.τ.λ.*, or, perhaps, better still, the exquisite lines *Εἰ δὲ θεοῖς ἦν σύνεσις, κ.τ.λ.*, which are thus rendered:—

But if the gods, to man's degree,
Had wit and wisdom, they would bring
Mankind a twofold youth, to be
Their virtue's sign-mark, all should see,
In those with whom life's winter thus grew spring.
For when they died, into the sun once more
Would they have traversed twice life's racecourse o'er;
While ignobility had simply run
Existence through, nor second life begun.
And so might we discern both bad and good
As surely as the starry multitude
Is numbered by the sailors, one and one.
But now the gods by no apparent line
Limit the worthy and the base define;
Only, a certain period rounds, and so
Brings man more wealth,—but youthful vigour, no!

What comes of the lecture,—what Aristophanes has to say to it,—how he breaks out into song by way of answer,—how the story of the 'Frogs' is told,—we have not space to recount. Here, however, by way of a last quotation, is a piece in which, to quote Balaustion, "all Hercules is back again":—

"And who's 'our best friend'? You play kottabos;
Here's the last mode of playing. Take a sphere
With orifices at due interval,
Through topmost one of which, a throw adroit
Sends wine from cup, clean passage, from outside
To where, in hollow midst, a manikin
Suspended ever bobs with head erect
Right underneath whatever hole's a-top
When you set orb a-rolling: plumb, he gets
Ever this benediction of the splash.
An other-fashioned orb presents him fixed:
Of all the outlets, he fronts only one,
And only when that one,—and rare the chance,—
Comes uppermost, does he turn upward too:
He can't turn all sides with the turning orb.
Inside this sphere of life,—all objects, sense
And soul perceive,—Euripides hangs fixed,
Gets knowledge through the single aperture
Of High and Right: with visage fronting these
He waits the wine thence ere he operate,
Work in the world and write a tragedy.
When that hole happens to revolve to point,

In drops the knowledge, waiting meets reward.
But, duly in rotation, Low and Wrong—
When these enjoy the moment's altitude,
His heels are found just where his head should be!"

When English is a dead language here will be a piece, indeed, for a translation paper, designed to utterly confound some aspiring young New Zealander.

We do not pretend to have given more than a sketch of the contents of Mr. Browning's work. It consists of two distinct parts, which are closely but not artistically welded together. There is the translation of the 'Hercules Furens,' which is complete in itself; and there is the essay—for an essay in verse it really is—on Aristophanes. To criticize Mr. Browning's criticism on Aristophanes' criticism on Euripides is a task beyond our limits. We may, however, perhaps be allowed to remind Mr. Browning of the memorable sentence "What a vast amount this young man puts into my mouth!" We cannot think that Aristophanes' satire was as conscious as Mr. Browning makes it. He had a purpose, no doubt. He was of the old school; he was an educated gentleman; he disliked cant, and tall talk, and leathersellers, and bottle-washers. But he knew what he disliked better than what he liked. He begins with a purpose; but, as soon as he has once begun, his intense sense of the ridiculous altogether gets the better of his purpose, and he wanders a-field like Rabelais. Rabelais wrote with a purpose, no doubt. But it was not consciously present to his mind when he elaborated the "torche-culative" chapter, or when he invented that glorious title, "*Sutoris adversus quemdam qui friponatorem eum vocaverat et quod friponatores non sunt damnati ab ecclesia.*" He begins by being very much in earnest, and dreadfully angry; but, as soon as he once has burst into a full laugh, his whole earnestness bubbles away into gibe, like a summer thunderstorm melting into sunshine. So with Aristophanes. He disliked "prigs" and "snobs," and "busybodies," and "blusterers," and "chaunoprocts," with all his heart; he saw the harm they did. He had the keenest contempt for them. But his love of satire for its own sake got the better of his indignation. He had nothing in him of the spirit of Teufelsdröckh or Hogarth. All that he could do was to laugh; and his laughter is, in a sense, even more terrible than all the irony of Plato. They are evil days for a city when its gentlemen laugh; and it is a significant fact that—as we see in the 'Clouds'—Aristophanes did not understand Socrates, did not even take the trouble to understand him; saw in him only new ways and new ideas,—possibly, nay presumably, mischievous; saw much room for fun, and so made fun with his whole strength,—reckless what he said if only it were good, and hit the moment's purpose. Here it is that Frere caught his true spirit. Here, we cannot but think, Mr. Browning—looking on his poem as what it is, an essay—has, if anything, over-shot the mark. Mr. Browning is, it is true, too keen a critic to miss this view altogether. It is suggested in the song with which the poem ends:—

"Be my Parnassos, thou Pangaian mount!
And turn thee, river, nameless hitherto!
Famed shalt thou vie with famed Pieria's fount!
Here I await the end of this ado:
Which wins—Earth's poet or the Heavenly Muse. . .

But song broke up in laughter. "Tell the rest,

Who may! I have not spurned the common life,
Nor vaunted mine a lyre to match the Muse
Who sings for gods, not men! Accordingly,
I shall not decorate her vestibule—
Mute marble, blind the eyes and quenched the brain,
Loose in the hand a bright, a broken lyre!
—Not Thamuris but Aristophanes!"

But—perhaps it is our own fault, and Mr. Browning may deservedly laugh at us—the hint seems to us as far below the surface as Aristophanes' own purpose in the full burst of his mockery.

English Constitutional History. By Thomas P. Taswell-Langmead. (Stevens & Haynes.)

THERE is in literature as in economics a department of distribution as well as one of production, and there is a distributing as well as a producing class. It may, indeed, be a question with respect to our literary economy, whether the number of distributors is not becoming excessive, as it certainly has long been in some branches of trade. The literary distributor is usually an epitomizer; he makes little or no pretension to original research, or to novelty of theory; his aim is to condense in a convenient form the conclusions and views of the latest writers of the highest repute; he aims not at the discovery of truth but at the avoidance of error, and at furnishing his readers with the correctest ideas on the subject according to the reigning authorities. Considerable difference must exist in the case of different minds with respect to the amount of advantage they are able to derive from epitomes of the kind referred to, either as introductions to the study of the subject, or as refreshers of the memory after a course of reading. If, however, supply follows and indicates demand, there must be a good many readers to whom, in one way or the other, an epitome or abridgment is useful when as carefully and accurately composed as Mr. Taswell-Langmead's 'English Constitutional History' for the most part is. In one difficulty he is, indeed, involved by the nature of his function as an epitomizer. Mr. Stubbs is the highest authority among English writers of constitutional history up to the point where he stops. At that point Mr. Langmead of necessity falls back mainly on Hallam and Sir Erskine May, and the change in the lead is very perceptible. Another consequence of the nature of the undertaking is that no points are touched save those which the dominant authorities have treated of; and it is a serious evil that students are in this way taught to regard as within the limits of the subject only those inquiries to which certain eminent writers have addressed themselves. If, for instance, the constitutional histories of Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Hallam say nothing of women, nothing is said about them in the manuals founded on their works, and the tyro is tacitly taught the utterly false lesson that a constitutional history has really nothing to do with women, and ought to say nothing about them, unless, indeed, they be queens. No woman under the rank of a queen is admitted to a place in constitutional history by Hallam or Stubbs; yet surely they might have condescended to explain such a fact as the summons to the Parliament held at Winchester in 1265 of "all the wives of earls and barons, and knights killed or taken captive in the war"; or, again, the enactment of the Parliament held in 1267, exempting women,

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along with archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and men of religion, from appearance at the sheriffs' tournes.

But if Mr. Taswell-Langmead is to blame for such omissions, he is so in high company; and they are his chief sins. It would not be easy to find another passage in his book so inaccurate as the following (p. 3):—

"It is certain that the principles of our constitution are in no wise derived from either Celt or Roman. The civilization of the Romans, for the most part, departed with them. The Roman Law entirely disappeared from our judicial system. It was, indeed, re-introduced from the Continent in the thirteenth century, as a consequence of the revived study of jurisprudence which had then taken place."

It is, in the first place, not a very correct way of speaking to say the Roman law "disappeared" from "our," i. e., the English, system, in which it had never appeared; for the judicial system of Roman Britain was not "our," or the English system. This, however, is a mere verbal slip, but what follows is a real blunder. For it is quite certain that the Christian clergy and intercourse with the Continent introduced terms and principles of Roman into English law before the Norman Conquest. The school of Vacarius, again, at or near Oxford, was founded, and the systematic study of Roman jurisprudence thereby introduced in the reign of Stephen; and Glanvill's treatise, written in the reign of Henry the Second, gives ample proof of the author's acquaintance with Roman maxims and nomenclature. In reference to Glanvill, we may also observe that Mr. Langmead misconstrues that great legal writer of the twelfth century, when he says, p. 269, "Glanvill, writing in the reign of Henry the Second, speaks of the villeins as being destitute of any kind of property whatever." Glanvill does not so speak, and the passage cited by Mr. Langmead, at the foot of the page, shows that he does not. He speaks of the "nativus" as having "catella" and "proprius denarios suos," but as being in the power of his lord, who might tallage or tax him at discretion. The villein had chattels, although subject to this arbitrary seigniorial taxation, and it would have been robbery for any other than his lord to take them from him.

Mr. Langmead describes well and concisely the chief causes of the extraordinary power of the Crown in the reign of Henry the Eighth, but there is a point connected with the popularity of that King which he does not seem to us to explain adequately. Henry, he says, "secured to the people that domestic peace for which they so ardently longed." Henry had no police, and the chief cause of the absence of any considerable disturbances of the peace was that its old disturbers, the factious nobles and great landowners of the fifteenth century, were gone. It is the fortune of kings to be identified with their age, and to reap both in good and evil more than they sow. Napoleon the Third got the credit of all the economic development and prosperity which railways and the natural march of events gave to France during the Empire, and he afterwards became the scapegoat of all the political sins of the nation. Henry the Eighth got the credit of a tranquillity produced by the Wars of the Roses, and of a religious reformation which was the work of two centuries before he was born.

ON LIFE AND MIND.

Problems of Life and Mind. By George Henry Lewes. First Series. *The Foundations of a Creed.* Vol. II. (Trübner & Co.)

Now that we have a more precise view of Mr. Lewes's new philosophy in the detailed application of its principles to individual problems, its resemblance to some of the more speculative metaphysical systems it is designed to supersede grows more striking. In our criticism of the first volume, we remarked upon the analogy between Mr. Lewes and Hegel, and the similarity is not merely in points of detail but in general plan and procedure. The Idealism of Science, as we may term Mr. Lewes's construction, is a system of graduated abstractions, which advance in an ascending series from the unity of singular sensation up to the highest generalizations of thought regarding the laws and phenomena revealed in experience. The positive method of Comte is applied to psychological experience, and the (objective) laws of science are translated into their equivalents in mental terms. Consequently, we are told that while Comte specified the conditions of the positive method, Mr. Lewes aims at reducing it to mental laws. The only valid test of generalizations is their being capable of verification by reference, in the last resort, to Feeling, which is the most general term in psychology, and includes emotion and thought equally with intuition, sensation, and perception. Feeling is the ultimate foundation of the knowable, and the scientific laws the physicist has been wont to regard as having objective existence are exhibited to us as the relations of abstractions which are only suggestive of an unknowable reality. The relations of thought which are the conditions of possible experience, are found to be themselves the results of the experience either of the individual or the race. The Categories, which are innate or connate in the individual, have been developed in the evolution of the Organism through its relation to the Social Medium. In the last resort there is nothing real but Feeling; for Reason and Thought are but extensions of Feeling. The Logic of Signs is the Logic of Feeling operating on Symbols. Everything may be referred back to Feeling in the subjective sphere, and to Motion in the objective; and these are identified as the two different aspects of one and the same thing. Thus, to Mr. Lewes, the Absolute, as the sum of all things known or knowable, is Feeling and Motion in mutual correlation, and the whole varied Cosmos flows from these. Equally with Schelling and Hegel he brings all things under the unity of a single principle. The identity of subject and object was the universal of the one and Thought of the other, by means of which they sought to account for the universe of knowing and being; but while Mr. Lewes's course is more limited than theirs, seeing that he strictly confines himself to individual and race experience, all alike reduce existence, or the knowable, to unity. We must, then, test Mr. Lewes's principle as we would that of any other metaphysician. Is Feeling adequate to the results it is alleged to produce? Are all the phenomena and laws of mind and matter explicable through sensation?

A preliminary question may here be asked. Can Feeling, as intuition or sensation, be regarded in strictness as a principle at all? Analysis of any individual sensation as felt resolves it of necessity into pure passivity, and what is required is a principle of absolute activity, such as we find in thought as known to us in the experiences it not only registers, but largely constitutes. Feeling is obviously inadequate to the task laid upon it, unless regarded as from the outset equivalent to what it is alleged to have become through development in the race (in connexion with the Social Medium), and as, therefore, fully equipped with all that thought has developed into. Sensation, apart from individual experiences, is an abstraction, which describes a relation of passivity to something else, or to some other things or objects. The difficulty is temporarily surmounted by representing Motion as the objective equivalent of Feeling, for we thereby obtain the passive and active sides of one identical and absolute principle; but it is illegitimate, according to experience, to interpret what is within by that which is without. The obverse method can alone be accepted as admissible. Analysis of the simplest sensation reveals to us, before it can become the property of self-consciousness through perception, an activity of thought which involves complex relations of abstractions in judgments regarding Substance, Cause and Effect, &c. Mr. Lewes has failed to show how the passive radicle of Feeling comes to be translated into the full-blown activity of self-conscious thought.

From the ground of the positive method it is open to Mr. Lewes to say that it is not his business to account for reality, but only to exhibit it. If he adopts that position, it may so far prove tenable. Reduction to Feeling is not explanation, for that is only possible to thought, but may be a description of what is found in experience. When offered as an explanation, we are borne to the region of fiction, since bare feeling without the activity of thought in relations could never come within the range of self-consciousness. The minimum of knowledge in consciousness is a relation of subject and object, such as the simplicity of passive sensation cannot yield under any circumstances. We shall see by-and-by in what sense alone Mr. Lewes's procedure as descriptive and not interpretative of the reality is legitimate.

A well-known living German metaphysician distinguishes in his last work between a genuine philosophy and its counterfeit by alleging that the former strives "to understand, and not merely to register (or describe) the World-Order." While Mr. Lewes, in his 'Problems of Life and Mind,' professes to do both within certain limits, his method is fatal to an exhaustive comprehension of any single principle or phenomenon. In noticing his first volume, we showed that the excision of the "metempirical" or "suprasensible" elements of experience, in order to confine mental science to what may be accounted for by Feeling, amounts to an evasion of the essential problems of Metaphysics. Having by definition got rid of what are at once the most mysterious and the most attractive questions, the author offers his interpretation of the remainder as his contribution to the solution of the philosophical problem. Mr.

Lewes has not satisfactorily met this objection in the remarks on it in his second volume. Whatever may be the value of his scheme of thought, it is not philosophy in the old meaning of the term. It is an attempt by analysis of psychological principles to reduce them to terms of feeling, after by his preliminary definition eliminating the elements of experience which are not capable of such transformation. Even if the analysis were demonstrably accurate, as showing the genesis of the abstract ideas and generalizations which have been the counters of philosophy in the past, we should be as far as we were at the start from any exposition of the objective worth to be attributed to them. The declaration that the fundamental problems of metaphysics are phantoms of the intellect and heart of man, because we cannot find their equivalents in sensible and extra-sensible experience, leaves the non-reality of the so-called illusions, or their reality, if they are not illusions, equally unaccounted for. Consequently, even if Mr. Lewes should succeed in doing all he has undertaken, he will only have described the order of the Cosmos in its ideal expression by or for the human mind—no step will have been taken towards a comprehension of any correspondence in the objective sphere with our subjective creations, or any explanation offered, why in a world in which we are able to reduce things to their equivalents in reason or thought, we should be constantly haunted by a deceptive instinct, impelling us to seek the "light behind the light." His philosophy is, therefore, a register of phenomena in the terms of feeling, and an exhibition of the abstractions which are the extensions of experience; it takes us no step towards understanding either the feeling itself or the true validity and range of the abstractions built upon it. The system has all the drawbacks of a scheme of subjective idealism without giving us the benefit of the light which idealism professes to throw on ultimate principles.

In elaborating a scheme of philosophy which is to supplant previous philosophies, and for the first time to systematize human knowledge in harmony with experience, Mr. Lewes is determined there shall be no mistakes as to his meaning and objects. His "new departure" is the application of the doctrine laid down in the first edition of his biographical history of philosophy thirty years ago, and is dwelt upon with almost wearisome iteration. Repetition in this instance is not involuntary. Mr. Lewes sins against the rules of good writing by design. He has known so many misconceptions due to the lack of clearness, that he resolved there should be nothing of the kind in his work. Therefore, all that is distinctive in his views is repeatedly urged upon the reader with varying emphasis and illustrations. This is the case in regard to his method and principles, and in reference also to his exposition of problems and their solutions in detail. The nature of the real in experience, as the conjunction of the objective and subjective, the reality of our knowledge of things in themselves, and not of mere appearances, the reference of all things to the test of feeling, &c., are dwelt upon *usque ad nauseam*. Yet Mr. Lewes never faces the objection which, as we think, is fatal to his system; namely, that empiricism in its final results itself drives us over into

the metempirical sphere. It cannot on its own ground account for the reality of its material, or do anything beyond showing what is the order in which that material presents itself to us. Even were it admitted that the only valid knowledge we can have, is that which in the final resort is verifiable from experience, as that which is felt in intuition, all experience has not been thereby interpreted. The very feeling which instinctively and unconsciously drives us to the suprasensible in metaphysical inquiry is a fact of experience, and its description is not its interpretation. Whereas, in research in physics, to which Mr. Lewes would assimilate research in metaphysics, the distinction between the empirical and the metempirical has "unconsciously" determined all practical progress, we are in metaphysics "unconsciously" impelled in another direction. Where is the warrant for treating both as therefore the same, and ejecting from Research the postulates on which all metaphysical progress heretofore has been based? For, instead of accepting in order to carry further the results of past speculative thought, Mr. Lewes accepts them only as warnings of what is to be avoided.

In his first volume, Mr. Lewes, after explaining his general task and the method of his procedure, dealt with only the one problem, "The Limits of the Knowable." In the second volume he proceeds to the problem of "The Principles of Certitude," which supply the means whereby we can advance "From the Known to the Unknown," or the way in which we extend our knowledge by passing from the sensible to the extra-sensible. Only when Problem IV. is reached do we first find an attempt definitely to apply the positive method to the generalizations of experience. Here, under "Matter and Force," we have the elimination of the metempirical elements from our metaphysical conceptions, and their expression in terms of thought verifiable from experience. In Problem V. the same thing is done for "Force and Cause"; and, in the sixth and last, we have, in "The Absolute in the Correlation of Feeling and Motion," a summing-up of the results of his philosophy in its most general aspect. The similarity between Mr. Lewes's conclusions and those of Hegel are very obvious in these chapters. With Hegel he denies the existence of substance apart from its qualities or determinations, seeing substance only in its qualities like the German thinker. With the same philosopher he boldly asserts the reality of our knowledge of the Absolute and the *Ding an sich*, and the alleged incapacity of the human mind to know the real. The two philosophers are at one also in their view of mind or thought as being in its nature "infinite." To Mr. Lewes the Absolute is the sum of things which we know both in the known concretes and in the abstractions framed from them. We can never completely exhaust the possibilities of reality, and, therefore, never attain finality; but our knowledge is real, so far as it goes. The process by which the mind ascends from feeling to knowledge of what is extra-sensible is one of abstraction. It abstracts the groups of similars in experience, and substantializes the abstraction, which thus becomes an object. The relations of these abstractions are expressed in ideal terms. They exist only to thought; but the certitude we have in our ideal con-

structions is only another aspect of the certitude of feeling. The Ideal Order thus attained is representative of the Real Order under forms of abstraction, and the test of their truth is the possibility of re-translating the abstractions into sensibles, and verifying them in experience as immediate intuitions in sense. The knowledge based on sensible intuition is extended by the operation of the laws of thought or reasoning; and deduction, which is an instrument of such extension, is the principle of equivalence. Knowledge is extended by detecting identity amid diversity; and the end of philosophy is to regulate conduct by ascertaining the facts of the universe, to the exclusion of all metempirical or suprasensible elements.

In applying these principles to the solution of the problems suggested in the ultimate generalizations of our ideal constructions, Mr. Lewes is still, though taking his own line, largely influenced by Hegel. In dealing with the world-old problem of Cause and Effect he evades its difficulties by regarding them as the two aspects or sides of the same ideal construction. The sum of conditions that constitute the cause of any effect are explicated or manifested in the result, in which is unfolded what before was shut up. Cause and effect are identical, but appear different as looked at from different sides. It is the same with Force and Motion—the one being the subjective and the other the objective aspect of the same reality. They can be translated into each other, and re-translated back again as before. These and all the generalizations of science are ideal constructions or abstractions. Forces are abstracts; for force is only the dynamical aspect of existence, and is the correlate of matter which is the statical. Both alike form part of the Ideal Order; but, as verifiable from experience, they are, though abstractions, representative of the Real Order. For our Cosmos is a Cosmos of Feeling; but we postulate a universe of being, on the ground of our experience of fresh accessions from the Unknown to the Known. The abstractions of Matter and Motion are the symbols of sensible concretes; and the reality they reveal is only known in the relations under which they appear in feeling. Feeling is thus the *Ding an sich*, and our knowledge is real in its nature, though it may be limited in extent.

The difficulties of metaphysics are created by dissociating what are identical. In the relations, for example, of Mind and Matter we may express the succession of phenomena either in terms of feeling or of matter and motion; that is to say, either in psychological or in physiological language. The two descriptions, however different in appearance, describe one and the same fact. There is no difference of process, for any distinction between Feeling and Neural process is logical, and not actual. By identifying the two the old mystery of the mutual action of mind and body is dispelled.

The same principles are seen in the solutions of other problems; and, therefore, it is fair to describe Mr. Lewes's system as a philosophy of identity. Mr. Lewes is confident it rests on secure foundations, and though there may be doubts as to the success of his individual solutions, for finality is precluded by the advancing progress of science, he is certain he has drawn the line within

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which metaphysical discussion may alone be legitimately conducted as capable of verification. If his views are not accepted by his contemporaries he has hope of a younger generation of students, prepared for a sympathetic attitude by previous culture and native disposition.

From what has been said, we are entitled to draw the conclusion that the Idealism of Science, as based upon and verifiable from experience or feeling, is not explanation of reality. The identification of the two sides or aspects of the several problems will be found, when closely viewed, to be only descriptive. This was so, we saw, in the relation of Matter and Mind, and it is the same with Force, Cause, Motion, and Feeling. Even this capacity of description is only possible, we have further seen, by attributing to feeling or passive sensation the activity of fully-equipped thought. The process which substantializes abstraction is a process of thought which no extension of feeling could attain to. Mr. Lewes's new system is not Metaphysic, for it describes and does not interpret; and the description is not accurate, for it rests on an assumption which experience belies.

ENGLISH DIALECTS.

Publications of the English Dialect Society. Series A. *Bibliographical.* Series B. *Reprinted Glossaries.* Two Parts, Ray's Collection of English Words and Seven other Glossaries. All edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A. Series C. *Original Dialect Work.* (Trübner & Co.)

THE present series of dialect publications is of great interest, and shows the Society, under Mr. Skeat's superintendence, advancing in all the lines of work contemplated at its foundation. Thus it has now produced one instalment of its bibliographical work; seventeen reprints of scarce and valuable glossaries; one original glossary, that of Swaledale, by Capt. Harland (in addition to presenting its members with Mr. Parish's *Sussex Dictionary*); and one volume in its Miscellaneous Series, viz., Mr. Sweet's *'History of English Sounds.'* Of those now before us not the least interesting is the Bibliographical List, one of the first of the works which Mr. Skeat planned to accomplish, and of which forty-eight pages now appear.—

"It contains, first, a list of English Dictionaries, and of such books as illustrate the whole subject generally. Next, of such books as illustrate the provincial dialects of England as a whole. After that the counties of England are considered separately, in their alphabetical order. Lastly will be considered the various English dialects spoken in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and other districts lying outside England itself. A list of the principal books which explain or illustrate slang and cant words will be added for the sake of completeness, because help is sometimes to be had from them, and it is not always possible to decide whether some words ought to be considered as truly 'provincial' or as 'slang' words only."

Of the valuable list thus planned, we have here the first three sheets, containing the two general lists, and the works on or in separate county dialects for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Devon, and Dorset. Each entry gives the full title, and adds notes as to the contents, date, and value of the work; in short,

all the information the reader can wish about the book or pamphlet without actually seeing it. In the case of the Dictionary List, special note is made of the fact whether the author included provincial words, or whether, so far as concerns the Dialect Society, he may be thus dismissed: "Dr. Bevis (who wrote a recommendation of this Dictionary) speaks very highly of the work, and praises the compiler, because 'he has rejected all obsolete, bad, low, and despicable words.' *It will, accordingly, prove useless.*" How interesting for "the compiler" to have contemplated this result of Dr. Bevis's certificate! The works on the several county dialects show a remarkable discrepancy in number, the extremes having received an amount of attention a hundredfold more than that given to the means, for the natural reason that their startling contrasts to the standard English took hold, both sooner and more powerfully, of the imagination. So, while Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, both lying within that "central English" region in which the tongue of the people approaches most closely to the literary language, are represented each only by a single work, Berkshire has five, Cheshire eight, Devonshire twenty-two, Cornwall forty, filling nine pages, and containing more than a hundred separate dialectal productions, and Cumberland one hundred and thirty-six distinct publications, containing dialectal pieces innumerable, and occupying fourteen pages of the List. In number of authors, however, Cornwall, with its forty or more, seems to beat "conny Cumberland," which hardly counts twenty. If the List is completed as it has been begun, which we doubt not it will be, under Mr. Skeat's supervision, and with the assistance of his zealous local coadjutors, it will be a piece of good work, which will go far of itself alone to justify the formation of the Society. But of itself it really forms only a small part of the work already done. In addition to the series of seven glossaries already noticed by us last year (*Athen.* No. 2447), we have here a further instalment of great interest. The first volume is a reprint and, in fact, re-arrangement of Ray's 'Collection of English Words not generally used,' originally published in 1674 and 1691, and which may be said to lay the foundations of our knowledge of the modern dialects so far as concerns their word-lore. In an interesting Introduction Mr. Skeat gives us a notice of Ray, his work, and his coadjutors, discusses the famous twenty-six Norfolk words mentioned by Ray from Sir Thomas Browne, and which have been the subject of so much etymological speculation, and, we may add, stultification, since Skinner derived *hoppet* from *corbe*, *kid* from *cædere* "fortè a cædendo," and *yule* "à Latino-Hebræo *jubilum*!" With regard to one of these, "sammodithee!" used in reply to the toast "Here's t' ye!" is it quite certain that it is a corruption of "same-unto-thee," and not rather a contraction of "same-o'-t-to-thee"? "Samm-o'd" = *same of it*, is a common northern expression, where in the south simply "same" or "ditto" would be used. Mr. Skeat also prints Ray's 'Account of Preparing some of our Metals and Minerals,' observations referring to husbandry, making of salt at Nampytwyth, &c., all of which are exceedingly curious, and form welcome additions to the word-lists; and few will turn over

the pages of the book without seeing in John Ray a faculty of skilful observation seldom surpassed, and doing "honour to one who was the first to collect English provincial words, and who was, accordingly, after a manner, the remote originator of the English Dialect Society." From Ray's mineralogical observations we pass naturally to the other collection of Reprinted Glossaries, the first three of which are 'Derbyshire Lead-Mining Terms; with a Reprint of Manlove's Rhymed Chronicle, "The Liberties and Customes of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth, in the County of Derby, 1653"; "Derbyshire Lead-Mining Terms," by T. Houghton, 1681; and "Derbyshire Mining Terms," by J. Mawe, 1802. Of these, the first-mentioned is by far the most important, consisting as it does of a reprint of the exceedingly scarce and curious poem of Edward Manlove, in the early half of the seventeenth century Steward of the Barghmoot Court for the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth, in which he manages, within the space of 250 lines, to set forth concisely and clearly the curious legal usages of the mining districts. Having done this, he goes on to say—

Most of the customes of the Leadmines, here I have described, as they are used there;
But many words of art you still may see;
The miner's Terms are like to Heathen Greek,
Both strange and uncouth; if you some would see,
Read these rough verses here compos'd by me:—
Bunnings, Polings, Stemples, Forks, and Slyder,
Stoprice, Yokings, Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder,
Water-holes, Wind-holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts, and Woughs,
Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, Brown-hennes, Biddles, and Soughs,
Break-offs, and Buckers, Randum of the Rake,
Freeing and chasing of the Stole to th' Stake,
Starting of oar, Smilting, and driving drifts,
Primgaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts,
Cauke, Sparr, Lid-stones, Twitches, Daulings, and Pees,
Fell, Bous, Knock-barke, Forstid-oar, and Tees,
Bing-place, Barmoot Court, Barghmaster, and Stowes,
Crosses, Holes, Hange-benches, Turntree, and Coes,
Founder-meers, Taker-meers, Lot, Cope, and Pumps,
Stickings, and Stringes of oar, Wash-oar, and Sumps,
Corfes, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves, Rake-soil, the Gange,
Binge-oar, a Spindle, a Lampturn, a Fange,
Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks, and Sparks of oar,
Sole of the Rake, Smytham, and many more.

These terms, and "many more," are explained in the Glossary appended by the editor, Mr. T. Tapping, who likewise furnishes a commentary upon the poem, explaining in full the curious customs handed down from remote ages, in accordance with which mines were taken possession of, held, and paid for, not forgetting "the Vicar's tyth," duly claimed in accordance with the orthodox doctrine that the lead *grew* in the mines, to doubt which would have wounded Holy Church, not only in her creed but her pockets. For the tithe

The Vicar dayly ought to pray
For all the miners that such Duties pay.
And reason good, they venture lives full dear
In dangers great: the Vicar's tyth comes clear;
If miners lose their lives, or limbs, or strength,
He loseth not, but looketh for a Tenth:
But yet, methinks if he a Tenth part claim,
It ought to be but a Tenth of clear gain,
For miners spend much money, pains, and time,
In sinking shafts before Lead ore they find,
And one in Ten scarce finds, and then to pay
One out of Ten, poor miners would dismay.
But use them well, they are laborious men,
They work for you, you ought to pray for them.

We need scarcely say that this quaint pamphlet has an interest for many even who

care nothing for English dialects. The Mining Glossaries are followed by John Lewis's list of words used in 1736 in the Isle of Tenet, or as it is now corruptly written, after the analogy of Thames, Thomas, &c., Thanet. One of its chief points of interest is the information that "the natives, in common with the other inhabitants of Kent, are used to pronounce the *i* as *e*, as *deek* for *dike*," a fact which Mr. Ellis will, no doubt, know how to appreciate in connexion with his researches into early English pronunciation. Of the rest of the contents of this volume we can only name 'Early Latin-Scotch Glossary,' containing several words unknown to Jamieson, discovered by Mr. Small, of the Edinburgh University Library, appended to a Latin Grammar of 1595, and attributed by him to Andrew Duncan, Rector of the Grammar School, Dundee, which Mr. Small has edited in a most satisfactory style; and a List, by Prof. Mayor, of Dialectal Words found in Hearn's Glossaries to Langtoft and Robert of Gloucester, the editing of which shows equal care.

The original Glossary which the Society has issued is one of Swaledale, in North-West Yorkshire, by Capt. John Harland, an octogenarian native of the Dale, who, mourning over the change going on in this fine old dialect, racy of the moors and mountains, set himself to collect its characteristic forms, and hand them down to posterity. As an illustration, he adds a poem of his own, entitled 'Reeth Bartle Fair,' i. e., St. Bartholomew Fair at Reeth, which is a valuable addition to his work, and in connexion with which, we may remark, that we are glad the Society promises to encourage such connected specimens, both by reprinting old or scarce dialect-tracts and publishing approved new ones. Capt. Harland's Swaledale List seems exceedingly good; it has the advantage also of being accompanied by a simple key to the pronunciation. One smiles, however, at the author's naïve account of his dialect: "It is altogether different from the barbarous jargon of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the north of Lancashire, or the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland." Capt. Harland is, of course, strictly classical; to him his neighbours on every side are barbarous, as Romans, Persians, Jews, Egyptians, and Indians were to men who knew nothing but Greek, or as Germans are "dummies" to their Slavonic neighbours; only we should like to hear the impressions of an average Londoner as to the degrees of barbarism between Swaledale and the West Riding. "Westmoreland makes the nearest approach; but its dialect is, I believe, of Pictish origin, and (I therefore) contains a great number of *Scotticisms*." With which notable contribution to the *Scoto-Pictish* question, we bid Capt. Harland good-bye, only remarking that out of every hundred of his own Swaledale words, at least ninety-five are current Lowland Scotch, not the semi-archaic literary Scotch usually found in songs and ballads, but the actual spoken tongue of the people. The literary Scotch has had a considerable influence on the dialectal literature of Cumberland and Westmoreland; hence, no doubt, the "*Scotticisms*" which our author finds in them, and attributes to a "Pictish" origin. Classically, again, he is right; Cumberland and Westmoreland poets, who, imitating Burns, give a Scotch colouring to

their own dialectal pieces, are clearly *Scotopicti*.

THE INTERIOR OF NEW GUINEA.

Wanderings in the Interior of New Guinea.
By Capt. J. A. Lawson. (Chapman & Hall.)

NEW GUINEA is the only large island in the world the interior of which has not hitherto been explored by Europeans. British and Dutch navigators have mapped its periphery, travellers of nearly every nation of Europe have examined a number of localities near the coast, and Dr. Meyer has even succeeded in crossing the narrow neck of land separating MacCluer's Inlet from Geelvink Bay; but of the main body of the island we know next to nothing. Under these circumstances, a work bearing the title of '*Wanderings in the Interior of New Guinea*,' is calculated to attract the attention of geographers, as well as of those politicians who advocate the occupation of the island by settlers from Australia.

Before discussing the merits of this work, we will furnish our readers with a summary of its contents. Capt. Lawson tells us that he left Sydney on the 25th of May, 1872, on board the *Nautilus*, a sailing vessel of 220 tons burden, commanded by Capt. Dobbs. On the 22nd of June he landed at Houtree, a village of 263 inhabitants, on the northern side of Torres Strait, in lat. 9° 8' 18" S., long. 143° 17' 8" E. According to the Admiralty Chart, we may remark by the way, this spot lies in the sea, off Bristow Island. The natives, although physically repulsive, are credited by our author with fine moral and mental qualities. They are said to be industrious, clever, cleanly, honest, and truthful, of a kind and affectionate disposition, reverential to their seniors, and considerate to their wives, the men performing all the more arduous work themselves. Indeed, they would appear to contrast favourably with the Europeans who come amongst them, if Capt. Dobbs is to be looked upon as an average specimen of the class, for that gentleman, we are told, having shipped the cargo collected for him, slyly slipped away during the night of the 5th of July without paying for it. This shabby conduct does not appear to have interfered with the kind treatment extended by the natives to Capt. Lawson; and, on the 10th of July, he was able to start for the interior, accompanied by his three servants and by two native guides, who not only spoke English, but likewise French, Dutch, and Portuguese, in addition to several Malayan dialects. A journey of six days brought our traveller to the foot of the Papuan ghauts, which rise to a height of 12,945 feet, and, having crossed these, he reached Burtemmy Tara, a native village.

The inhabitants of this place possess herds of hump-backed cattle and goats; they keep pigs and fowls, cultivate maize, rice, and cocoa-nuts, and, we may suppose, eat roast-monkey, like their fellow-countrymen near the coast. Many of them, we are told, can speak Dutch. About eight days afterwards, having crossed wooded plains and hills and fine savannahs, abounding in buffaloes, deer, and hares, Capt. Lawson reached a magnificent sheet of water, between 60 and 70 miles in length, upon which he bestowed the name of Alexandrina, in honour of Her Majesty. This lake is dotted

with numerous islands covered with tropical vegetation, harbours many kinds of fish, and is fringed by sedge and tall reeds abounding in ducks, king-fishers, quails, frogs, and newts. Its water is fresh, though no outlet is mentioned, and, to judge from the general tenour of the narrative, its height above the sea is about 1,500 feet. Close to this lake Capt. Lawson had his first encounter with a troop of monkeys, who pelted him with wallah-nuts, the leader of the troop actually spitting down upon him "with all the gravity of a human being," an offence for which he was speedily punished, by having a rifle-bullet sent through his hide. The tree bearing the wallah-nut is described as resembling our elm, and one of them was ascertained to be 337 feet in height!

Having scaled a range of hills to the north of the lake, Capt. Lawson perceived dense columns of smoke rising from a distant mountain, and at night the summit glowed with a dark red light, like the reflection of an immense fire. This was evidently a volcano, and on the following day, having ascended to the rim of the crater, our traveller saw the lava in a state of ebullition at an immense depth below him. This volcanic region is described as having a width of nearly 70 miles; and, in addition to crater-lakes and extinct volcanoes, an active volcano, Mount Vulcan, rises from it to a height of 16,743 feet. Still more remarkable is the height of Mount Hercules, on the northern edge of the district, for it attains an elevation of 30,901 feet above the surrounding country, or of 32,783 feet above the sea. These heights, we are informed, were measured by angles. The latter mountain Capt. Lawson attempted to ascend, and his readers will hardly feel surprise at hearing that he did not quite reach the summit. His achievement as a mountain climber is nevertheless of the most astounding kind, and surpasses every other performance of the same nature with which we are acquainted. Soon after four o'clock in the morning he started from his camp, and in spite of the obstacles offered by the snow, and in defiance of blood flowing from nose and ears, he pushed upwards until, after nine hours' hard work, he had attained the unprecedented height of 25,314 feet (above the sea, we presume). At half-past seven in the evening, Capt. Lawson was back in the camp, "thoroughly beat." After this performance in mountain climbing, a day's rest was richly deserved. In the dense forest on the northern foot of this mountain, Capt. Lawson had his first encounter with the "moolah," an animal "exactly like the Indian tiger, not inferior to it in size," and "marked with black and chestnut stripes on a white ground." The length of the animal killed, from the nose to the root of the tail, was 7 feet 3 inches; and its skin, we are told, has been brought to Europe. On leaving the forest, an extensive plain covered with grass five feet high, is crossed to the Gladstone river. This river was traced down to its junction with the River Royal, which is half a mile wide, and forms a magnificent waterfall, 179 feet deep. Following its left bank, Capt. Lawson reached a native village, said to be only 30 or 40 miles from the northern shore of the island. He had by this time acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Papuan language to enable him to explain the objects of his journey to the villagers.

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Nevertheless, a scuffle ensued, and Capt. Lawson, after knocking out the brains of one man and shooting three others, managed to escape with three of his servants in a canoe. Not considering it advisable to continue down to the coast, he abandoned the canoe, and retraced his steps towards the south by a route somewhere to the west of that followed on the outward journey, and on the 8th of February, 1873, was back at Houtree, his starting-point.

These then are the main incidents of the 'Wanderings' offered for our perusal. The author tells his story well; he entertains us with numerous hunting stories and hair breadth 'escapes, and upon the whole supplies a readable book. But when we inquire into the value of this book as a contribution to geographical science, we cannot speak so favourably. Indeed, after perusing the astounding statements contained in it, the reader may feel inclined to think that the book is intended to be a work of fiction, rather than one of actual travel. Capt. Lawson tells us that he started from a place near the mouth of the Fly River, which is of considerable size, and he must have crossed it a short distance above its mouth. Yet, neither his narrative nor his map gives any hint of his having done so. He tells us that he possesses a fair knowledge of the language of the country, but his map, so far as we can discover, contains only three native names, viz., Houtree, Burtemy Tara, and Chingoo-malan. He entertains us with an account of a mountain-ascent, which people accustomed only to the Alps will be apt to look upon as physically impossible. His accounts of the natives and their habits differ materially from those of his predecessors, and his contributions to the natural history of the island prove that in preparing his work he has not even deemed it necessary to take note of the labours of naturalists who have made New Guinea their special study. Up to the present time, ten species of Marsupialia, and four other mammals, have been met with in New Guinea, amongst which the tree-kangaroo and the wild pig are the most striking. Yet, of these animals, which the merest tyro in natural history could not fail to recognize, our explorer saw nothing, but instead of them, he peoples the country with monkeys, tigers, deer, wild goats, hump-backed buffaloes, and black oxen, resembling the American bison. His ornithology is equally at variance with established facts.

Upon the whole, the compilers of maps and books will, perhaps, be reluctant to accept the statements contained in this entertaining volume as scientific data, unless the author favours the world with some explanation of the difficulties which his work presents.

Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism discussed; in Six Lectures, addressed by permission to the Right Hon. Lord Selborne.
By Malcolm MacColl. (Hayes.)

It is evident to all observers that parties in the Church of England are becoming much more definite and separate, more dogmatic and hostile than they were a few years ago. The spirit of sectarianism grows and thrives in proportion; for these parties are essentially sects following tendencies and practices so different as to destroy real union. The one church or external organization embraces within itself creeds which are inconsistent

with one another. Their interpretations of the formularies they subscribe are so much at variance as to render the formularies ineffective in securing uniformity. We cannot, therefore, consider the present state of the Church satisfactory or hopeful. Distraction and division prevail within it. The house is divided, and the heads, it is thought, are wanting in courage. The opinion that they try to plaster the wounds and rents with soothing liniments is general. Instead of initiating and recommending any good remedy, it is believed that they study decorum, discourage innovation, and deliver feeble charges, which neither drive anything home to the hearts of the people, nor stir the bosoms of the clergy to prompt action in dealing with the great questions which the prevailing Christianity or un-Christianity of the day brings up before the thoughtful mind. Thorough reform is needed; but those who preside over the affairs of the Church press no such reform on the attention of Parliament. They ride in the old and time honoured machine, scattering soft and kindly words as they go along, without looking anxiously into the rifts about and under them, or applying a strong hand to remove them. Perhaps, it is whispered, the Church would be benefited if they were less occupied with civil affairs, and more with the purely spiritual; if they gave their whole mind and heart to the religious advancement of the large dioceses over which they preside. It might be better, too, if they studied theology, and contributed to its progress as a science; and in these days of biblical criticism, it might be well that they should learn to read the Old Testament in the original tongue, and try to keep abreast of the most advanced researches into the sacred records and their interpretation. It is not enough to begin to learn Hebrew and to have got through the alphabet before death steps in to claim the learner, as was the case with a prelate not long ago; expediency requires that bishops should begin acquiring the elements of a theological education earlier, and that learning should have something to do with their promotion. It is not a praiseworthy custom that political influence should raise a clergyman to the high places of the Church, rather than intellectual ability, theological knowledge, or the absence of the character of a "safe man."

Mr. MacColl's volume discusses numerous questions about which literature is little concerned, or rational Christianity either. They are better fitted for the pages of what is commonly called a religious newspaper, than for a volume claiming to have lasting vitality. The tendency of the writer is High Church, approaching the Ritualistic, if not of it. His language is strong, bold, and energetic. The sentiments set forth are clearly enunciated, and the ability to reason cannot be mistaken. The author is well acquainted with the subjects he discusses, and puts them in an attractive light. But his own statement, "that all men who are bent upon a single object, must, for the time being, be more or less one-sided," applies in a marked degree to himself. High Churchmanship points and colours all his expressions. The first letter, which is also the longest, is the best in the volume. The second is the weakest, that on Sacerdotalism. Nor is the third, on the Eucharist, by any

means convincing. Where Mr. MacColl is strongest is in the history of the Church of England and the documents belonging to its constitution, and in knowledge of the views entertained by the leading divines of the Church prior to the middle of the eighteenth century. Where he is weakest is in his Scripture expositions. Here he is out of his element, and stumbles. This is well exemplified in his reconciliation of St. Paul and St. James as to faith and works. They are easily harmonized, he affirms, by taking certain circumstances into consideration. So perfunctory an explanation is out of date. And where does St. Paul say that the baptized are "limbs of Christ's body (growing) out of his flesh and of his bones"? Not in the Epistle to the Ephesians, as any good Greek text will show.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

We and Our Neighbours; or, the Records of an Unfashionable Street. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Iseulte. By the Author of 'Véra.' (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Gentleman Verschoyle. By Laura M. Lane. 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

IN 'We and Our Neighbours,' the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' shows us how a married couple in New York can get on comfortably enough without debt or difficulty, though the husband may be only a young literary man with a small income. The same picture has been seen so often in English fiction that it needs a little Transatlantic colouring to rescue it from the charge of sameness. We are not sufficiently versed in American-English to know exactly where dictionary-American ends and slang-American begins. When a pet dog "ticks" across the room, and puts his nose between the "slats"; when one young lady "chippers," another "snickers," and a third has "miffs and tiffs," we know not whether we are studying a new and enlarged English language, or merely a dialect chequered with expressive but local flowers of speech. Of grammar, however, we think we do know something; and we should be a little surprised to hear a lady of good position, on either side of the Atlantic, say, "I don't see as he has the least intention," or, "I don't see what's to object to." Mrs. Stowe's heroines use these phrases, and others which are not more elegant, if less distinctly ungrammatical. Thus, a young lady suffering from the effects of a burn, is told that she "has met with an accident, but is not dangerous"; another young lady "is a breathing wax doll, that's all there is to her"; a gentleman brings home a stray dog, and the grateful owner says that she "never shall forget it of him." In spite of these verbal blemishes, the book, if not over-exciting, may be read with harmless enjoyment by those who do not expect too much. The lines of character, though not striking, are distinctly drawn; the little adventures, commonplace enough, are yet not without a kind of tea-table interest. Of course we are all gently moved when Miss Angie (the young lady who "chippers") gets engaged to the ritualistic but excellent Mr. St. John; and her sister, Allie (of the "miffs and tiffs") catches fire in her fleecy tarlatan, and is thus burnt, as it were, into an engagement with sprightly Jim Fellows. The former is a case

of love at first sight (or thereabouts), the latter is characterized by a long previous intimacy, in which the parties mutually concur, with the tacit understanding that there is to be "nothing in it." Mrs. Stowe seems to advocate that kind of inter-sexual friendship, which, in some parts of our Colonial Empire, is called "muffining." Muffining, in itself, is a pleasant amusement; at least, we have been told so by experts; but it is objected to by stern and experienced mammas as not conducing to the serious business of matrimony. Indeed, it is said that muffins (the term is of the epicene gender) are seldom known to get engaged to one another, though, of course, there may be exceptions. A male muffin is consequently looked upon by mammas as a noxious person, who is of no use himself, and frightens away those who might be turned to good account. It must be observed, too, that a muffin is not by law or custom compelled to limit his patronage to one young lady at a time; and there have been cases known in which a large hearted male muffin has kept a whole charming family single for several years, and has at last "discovered the state of his feelings" for an unknown chit of a girl in an adjoining parish. We recommend these remarks to Mrs. Stowe, with especial reference to her advocacy of "camaraderie" or "intimate friendship," at p. 75 and p. 339. It must be distinctly understood, however, that we can give no opinion on this important subject ourselves.

It is, as a rule, a mistake for novelists to take foreign countries as the scene of their plots. A few have done so with success; but they can be counted on the fingers; and, indeed, the only man who thoroughly succeeded, Stendhal, was in feeling, and in race, half an Italian. The author of 'Isulte' has, as on former occasions, crossed the Channel to find materials for her work: the *dramatis locus* is French; so are the characters; so is also, to a certain extent, the style. Although 'Isulte' is greatly superior to the collections of platitudes presented as scenes of French country and town life by Miss Emily Bowles, it is not easy to find in it much upon which to bestow praise. The author is well read in French fiction, and has some knowledge of the outward appearance of everyday life in France; she quotes George Sand to the effect that a novel is a faithfully written personal record. Quite so; but the story must be interesting, the characters well defined, and the plot well woven, however natural; and these indispensable qualities of a good novel are precisely those that are conspicuously absent from 'Isulte.' It contains, however, plenty of French words printed in italics, and names which, to a French ear, must sound barbarous and abominable. The novel also contains some ingenious statements, one, for instance, to the effect that Positivism is "a weak infusion of modern infidelity."

'Gentleman Verschoyle' is a first attempt, we are told, and the book is rather promising. The author does not display much constructive power, for the plot is simple, nay, almost commonplace. The style, however, is free from blemish; some of the characters are well drawn, and in their delineation the author displays considerable knowledge of human nature. The tone of the book is healthy throughout, and Miss or Mrs. Lane,

though venturing to deal with questions not generally supposed to fall within a woman's province, treats them in a thoughtful, temperate, and reasonable manner. What we most like is the tender, charitable, and sympathetic feeling evinced, and the care the author takes to avoid making the *dramatis persone* unnaturally vicious or virtuous. Now as to defects. That commonplace and overworked resource of novelists, an accident, is twice introduced. Again we have a mock marriage, which is quite unnecessary, and a simple seduction, which might very well have been dispensed with. Still it must be admitted that the author handles the impure subject in as pure a manner as possible. Another fault which occurs to us is the introduction of a sermon. Sterne and Lord Lytton afford precedents, but their example is a dangerous one for any novelist short of a genius to follow. Upon the whole, however, we consider that for a first literary effort, 'Gentleman Verschoyle' is fairly good. At all events, it is superior to most novels now written, in that it is characterized by delicacy and refinement.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title of *Over Land and Sea*, Mr. Guillemard publishes, through Tinsley Brothers, a worthless record of an uninteresting journey. Its one merit is accuracy, which is not enough to make a book of travel.

WE cannot say we greatly care for such collections of extracts as *Select Thoughts on the Ministry and the Church*, nor do we think highly of Dr. Davies's taste. Dr. Cumming is, apparently, his favourite divine. Messrs. Tegg are the publishers; and the volume is nicely got up.

WE have to thank Mr. Murby for the third issue of his valuable *Insurance Blue Book*, and Mr. Stanford for his excellent map of the improvements projected in the metropolis.

FROM the *Report of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee*, it appears that the increase in the aggregate number of issues in 1874 over the total of 1873 is small; but at the same time in the issues from the Reference Library there has been a marked rise. The latest addition to the Art Gallery has been a collection of etchings, lent by Mr. J. A. Rose.

WE have on our table *Scott's Lady of the Lake*, Part 3, by R. W. Taylor, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*Aids to Classical Study*, Second Series, by D. W. Turner, edited by J. Price, M.A. (Longmans).—*Public Men of Ipswich and East Suffolk* (Grant).—*Reuben, and Other Poems*, by R. Leighton (Daldy & Isbister).—*The Lord's Coming; Israel and the Church*, by T. B. Baines (Reeves & Turner).—*The Soul's Way to God*, by C. Beard, B.A. (Williams & Norgate).—*On the History of Evangelical Christianity*, by S. R. Pattison (Hodder & Stoughton).—*The Intermediate State of the Soul*, by C. Wordsworth, D.D. (Rivingtons).—*The Keys of the Cereals* (Trübner).—*Words of Counsel on Some of the Chief Difficulties of the Day*, from the works of the late Bishop Wilberforce, collected and arranged by T. V. Fosbery, M.A. (Parker). Among New Editions we have *The Character and Logical Method of Political Economy*, by J. E. Cairnes, LL.D. (Macmillan).—*Memoir of the Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington*, edited and abridged by Lady Bouchier (Longmans).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
Alexander's (W. L.) Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Benson's (R. M.) Bible Teachings, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Dawson's (J. W.) Nature and the Bible, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Great Truths of the Christian Religion, edited by Rev. W. W. Richardson, 5th edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
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- Haley's (J. W.) Examination of Alleged Discrepancies of the Bible, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
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THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY.

I DESIRE through your columns to offer a suggestion to the authorities of the British Museum, which, I think, ought to simplify to some extent the process of getting out books for the use of readers. At present, it is no exaggeration to state that the value of our National Library is seriously impaired by the fact that, for books not in the Reading Room, no one need think of consulting it who cannot afford to wait half-an-hour, or a whole hour, or perhaps even more than an hour, for a book that he may have written for. Many a time has it happened to myself, that after waiting half-an-hour or three-quarters for a book, I have been obliged to go away without it after all; and in the middle of the day, I believe, waiting

two hours is not uncommon:—at least, it was not a few years ago. Now, let any of your readers consider the effect of this delay, even on those whose time at the Museum is unlimited, which mine is not. A reader writes for a book and gets it, say, in three-quarters of an hour. That book, when he gets it, refers him to another, which he looks up in the Catalogue and writes for also. Again three-quarters of an hour must elapse before he can compare the information contained in the second book with that in the first. When he can do this, some other points occur to him, for which he must look up two or three other authorities; but again, three-quarters of an hour must elapse, over and above the time (often pretty considerable) which he must spend in looking up the Catalogues. How can any inquiry be prosecuted as it ought to be through delays and hindrances like these? A man must give up a subject in despair of reaching the bottom of it. While the freshness of a thought is upon him, he cannot bring it to the test, and long before he can satisfy himself, even on one or two points, his attention must inevitably be taken up with other things.

Now I believe that one portion of the delay arises from the system adopted in giving out books, which requires that every ticket handed in by a reader should be transcribed and entered in a book. The object of this regulation is, of course, to preserve a record of every removal of any of the books from their shelves, so that errors and misplacements may be the better rectified, and also (which is, undoubtedly, no less important), that if any injury be done to a volume, it may be the more easily traced to the wrong-doer. But all this, it seems to me, might be effected without transcription, and a great deal of time and trouble might be saved to the attendants, if the tickets on which readers write for the books they require were only made in two parts, like theatre or concert tickets, one of which could be torn off and returned to the reader when he gave back the book, while the other could be filed in the Library, as evidence that the book was given out.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

* * Another cause of the delay is, if we are not misinformed, that while each volume bears the number of the case and shelf in which it stands, its place on the shelf is not numbered.

SAXO-GRAMMATICUS.

Derby House, Eccles, Manchester.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Denmark appears regularly in the Frankish Chronicles from the early years of the ninth century to its close, that the Icelandic Sagas contain much curious matter about the same period, and that the more indigenous chronicle of Saxo-Græmmaticus has ample details about it, I am sure I am not exaggerating when I say that no European State, except, perhaps, Sweden, has such a bewildering history as that of Denmark at this period. The Sagas are at issue with both Saxo and the Frankish Chronicles, while Saxo and his many copiers, down to the days of Olaus Magnus, are at issue both with each other and with the two sets of authorities just named. Even a cursory examination of the many lists of Danish kings collected by Kruse at the end of his 'Chronicon Normannorum' will show what apparently hopeless confusion there exists. So much is this so, that some of the more critical of the later Danish historians abandon Saxo's narrative of this period, and those of his copiers and successors, and rely for their story upon the Icelanders, while others refuse credit to both, and lean only upon the notices in the Frankish Annals.

Notwithstanding the ill repute in which the name of Saxo is held by many historians, I feel much attracted by him. The fact that his story as it stands is inconsistent at many points with that of the Annals, shows he was no mere copier, but had original sources of information; and if we only postulate that his narrative is honest, and his facts, however confused and disarranged, are realities, and not mere homespun fancies, we may, I think, approach the criticism of his narrative with some hope of a decent harvest.

We may grant at once that the list of kings, as he gives it, is not accurate; this is evident from a comparison of it with the meagre yet undoubtedly trustworthy testimony of the contemporary Frankish Annals. The question then arises, how this list of kings was made out, and on what principle it was built up? This can only be answered by a consideration of Saxo's authorities. Saxo, like his rival Snorro, the son of Sturle, the author of the 'Heimskringla,' based his narrative mainly upon the Sagas current in his day, from several of which he gives extracts, and in one case, namely, in his account of the great Bravalla fight, a very long extract, which we can compare with another recension in Icelandic. Besides these, he occasionally also uses the Frankish Chronicles. Most of the heroic sagas upon which both his and Snorro's narrative are based were detached and isolated lyrics, commemorating some heroic exploit, and often containing but few facts useful to the genealogist of the northern royal races. These being his chief materials, we must further remember that Scandinavia was at this period very like what Russia was in the twelfth century—a congeries of small states each ruled by its own sovereign, all the sovereigns belonging to the Sacred Royal caste, so that there were many and not one king in Denmark. This has been frequently insisted upon, and urged as an explanation of Saxo's too ample list of kings; and it has been argued, that many of those in his list were contemporaries instead of having followed one another, as he makes them do. This may, perhaps, explain some of the difficulty, but another part of it I explain differently, and it is this about which I am now writing. Among the Norsemen the great chiefs were known not only by their names, but also by some differentiating epithet,—“Harald with the Black Tooth,” “Harald with the Fair Hair,” &c. These appellations often change, and a man is known in tradition by more than one of them. “Albert the Good” may also be “Albert the Handsome.” “Albert the Young” will lose that appellative as his grey hairs begin to accumulate. So that we get chiefs with several synonyms. When this has come about, it is only too easy for the historian to mistake the synonyms of one person for the separate names of several persons, and thus a list of kings may become as elastic as the supply of synonyms permits. And although the historian may be quite honest, and in his account of the various kings may invent no facts, he may easily make several reigns out of one. This is what I believe Saxo to have done, at least in some instances to which I wish to refer. In his narrative we find three kings of the name of Gorm respectively numbered 46, 56, and 58, in the edition of Stephans. The first is Gorm simply, the second, Gorm the Englishman, and the third, Gorm the Old. I believe these three names belong, in reality, to one person, and that the *sobriquets* attached to the latter two have led the old chronicles into making them names of separate kings.

In regard to the first Gorm, who is made the immediate predecessor of Godofridus, or Gotric, the well-known King of the Danes, who is several times mentioned in the Annals of Charlemagne, we are told by Saxo that he became a Christian and introduced Christianity into Denmark (*op. cit.*, page 165). This is clearly a gross anachronism. Before 728, when we know from Regino that Godfred was King of Denmark, Christianity had not passed the Elbe, and south of that river it was a mere sickly plant, except in the neighbourhood of Paderborn. It was long after this, and after the death of Gotric and his successor, that Harald Klak was baptized at Mayence. This was in 826, and Harald was then an exile, seeking the favour of his Imperial host, and no King of Denmark. We know that Eric was also a pagan; and that when Anskarius, the apostle of Sweden, was on his journey, Christianity was not practised in Denmark, and the fierce northern pirates were still unreclaimed from their old worship. We know, in fact, that the first of the Danish kings to adopt Christianity was named Gorm, and that he married Thyra, the

daughter of that Harald Klak who was baptized at Mayence. But this Gorm did not live before the days of Godfred, but was the Gorm father of Harald Blaaland, who reigned in the latter part of the ninth century and the beginning of the tenth, and was, in fact, the Gorm the Old of the Danish Chronicles, numbered 58 in Saxo's list of kings. We must, therefore, erase the name Gorm which stands number 46 in that list, for he is identical with the Gorm numbered 58. This does not involve the erasing of the incidents of his reign mentioned by Saxo. These seem to me to be perfectly authentic, only that they have been transferred to a phantom king of the same name, whereas, in fact, they are incidents in the long reign of Gorm the Old.

The second Gorm, called the Englishman, is, I believe, also the same person. The chronology of Gorm the Old, the predecessor of Harald Blaaland, so far as we can make it out in the Frankish Chronicles, and from other sources, makes the early part of his reign synchronous with that of Guthrum or Gorm, the Danish King, who was the great opponent of Alfred in England, and exacted from him the cession of half his kingdom. This Guthrum, who was baptized in England, who received the new name of Athelstane, and led the Danish forces so long there, was well named Gorm the Englishman, but he was no less “Gorm the Old.” He, like Gorm the Old, is made by Saxo to be succeeded by a son Harald. This recurrence of the two names close together is in itself suspicious. Nor is there room for the number of generations inserted by Saxo between Gotric, who died in 812, and Gorm the Old; and so strong is the force of this evidence, that Stephans tells us Gorm the Englishman and his son have been excluded from their lists by several Danish chroniclers. There can be no doubt that Gorm the Englishman and his son Harald are a mere repetition of Gorm the Old and Harald Blaaland, and that both ought to be erased from the list of Danish kings. This we may do with greater complacency, as it does not involve the erasing of any of the events of their reigns; these are preserved. We merely integrate once more what Saxo disintegrated, and combine into one reign several of his.

What I have done is, confessedly, only a small portion of what remains to be done before Saxo is completely reconciled with other authorities; but, *pro tanto*, his narrative is immensely simplified, and with but two or three more alterations or explanations his account of Danish affairs, in the ninth century, at all events, becomes, in every respect, the most detailed and trustworthy account we have extant, and one which can bear the test of being checked by the contemporary annals at every point in which they mention the same event. The Gorm numbered 46 and the Gorm numbered 56 in Saxo's list are mere repetitions of the Gorm numbered 48; and the Harald numbered 57 is a mere repetition of Harald Blaaland, numbered 59.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

SIR JOHN GRAY, M.P.

THE family of which the late Sir John Gray was the most distinguished member came of one of the early English settlers in the county of Monaghan. His father married the only daughter and heiress of Mr. M. Wilson, of Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, by whom he had W. M. Gray, now a Circuit Judge in New Zealand, and William, who for many years held a distinguished place at the American Bar; the third son, John, adopted medicine as his profession, and early attracted the attention of the leading members of the Dublin School, with whom he was, at an early age, treated with singular confidence and respect. Soon after his marriage to Anna, daughter of E. Dwyer, of Limerick, he became a proprietor and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, founded by Charles Lucas, more than a century ago, and which has ever since held the first place in the popular press of Ireland. The movement for the repeal of the Union in 1843 brought him into personal relations

with O'Connell, to whom he became closely attached, and whose policy he never afterwards abandoned. Full of suggestive energy and resource, the youthful editor originated and organized, with O'Connell's sanction, Courts of Arbitration, to which the community resorted in preference to the established tribunals. For this, as well as for the publication of the proceedings of the monster meetings, he was made one of the defendants in the State prosecution of 1844; and being convicted of an attempt to over-awe the Government into conceding the Repeal of the Union, he was sentenced, with his distinguished chief and six other persons, to nine months' imprisonment. The House of Lords, by a majority of three to two, reversed this sentence, Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell being for the reversal, and Lords Brougham and Lyndhurst the other way; but the renewed agitation was paralyzed by a schism on the subject of education, and in the protracted controversy which thence arose, the *Free-man's Journal* uniformly adhered to the Catholic as opposed to the secular side. In 1852 Dr. Gray unsuccessfully contested Monaghan on the tenant right interest; and for some years afterwards devoted his attention chiefly to the design and completion of a system of water-works for the city of Dublin, the supply being drawn from the mountains of Wicklow. In recognition of the services he thus rendered to the public, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him by Lord Carlisle, and the mayoralty of the city was repeatedly offered to him, but declined. At the general election of 1865 he was returned without opposition for Kilkenny, the representation of which he held until his death. In 1867 he was among the most energetic and influential of those who counselled Mr. Gladstone to declare for the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the settlement of the landlord and tenant question; and he contributed materially, by speech and writing, to the party success in Ireland which the adoption of this policy caused. On the Irish University Bill, in common with three-fourths of the Irish representatives, he opposed the views of the late Premier, and to the end continued to advocate the cause of separate collegiate teaching.

Sir John Gray was, among his compatriots, a remarkable, and, in many respects, a singular man. Without the rigidity or sectarianism of Ulster Anglo-Saxonism, he possessed in an eminent degree the logical and self-reliant characteristics of the race. Without the eloquence or wit which distinguished so many of the more Celtic and southern of his competitors for fame, he possessed all their versatility of temperament and readiness of expression. Ardently attached to scientific inquiry, many of his leisure hours were devoted to chemical and mechanical pursuits, and his rare versatility in arithmetical calculation gave him great advantages in council and debate. His decease, at the comparatively early age of sixty years, is, we believe, ascribed, in a great degree, to his unrelenting love of work and the earnestness with which he entered into all he put his hand to do. Many of the practical measures of legislative reform which of recent years have been passed affecting Ireland, were due, either in their inception or ultimate realization, to Sir John Gray. Sanitary improvements at all times engaged a considerable share of his attention, and he brought to their discussion the experimental knowledge, not often combined, of the analyst and the politician. His last project for the benefit of the Irish metropolis was one for the creation of a complete system of sewerage and the purification of the waters of the Liffey. On the land question he was not contented with the Act of 1869, for he had the means of knowing better than most other men how far its provisions had proved abortive; but he felt that each step in great social experiments ought to have a fair and adequate trial, and he did not, therefore, attempt to urge prematurely a re-consideration by Parliament of the subject.

Sir John Gray was an earnest friend to the freedom of the press, and in 1858 was the Presi-

dent of the Irish Press Association for promoting the repeal of the paper duties.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

Naples, April 7, 1875.

As the custom is when illustrious foreigners visit Southern Italy, there was, the journals lately reported, a special excavation at Pompeii ten days ago for a German Prince; and a diatreta, or drinking-cup, was turned up, similar in the style of decoration to one that was found at Novara in 1725, and bearing a similar inscription, "Bibe, Vivas multos annos," an inscription which was repeated in Greek. The exterior ornaments consisted of a species of embroidery in white crystal. Between this cup, however, and that of Novara there was this revolting difference, that the interior, which should have been of crystal, or precious stones, was made of bone. The sand, we were told, was evenly massed round the inside, and almost formed a portion of the cup. There was no doubt that the interior cup was formed of a human skull.

There is too much reason to believe that the reported discovery is one of those *canards* which are let fly in Naples on the 1st of April. A special excavation was, indeed, made about a week since, in honour of the daughter of Prince Gortschakoff, and a few articles of bronze, glass, and terra-cotta, of more or less interest, were found,—amongst which were some very beautiful bronze vases. A bronze statuette was also discovered, representing either Pomona or Ceres. The head is garlanded with fruits and flowers. The right hand holds the horn of Abundance; whilst the left, which lies on the leg, holds fruit and flowers. The figure is reclining on a low seat, on the pedestal of which is represented, in *basso relievo*, a young bull. This statuette was found on a small chest, probably used for tools or machinery employed in carding or cleaning wool, as the house belonged to a man engaged in this trade, as is evident from an inscription on it, "Fullonea." The name of the proprietor was Alexander Babini, according to a bronze seal found on the spot. The result of the excavation was not of any grand importance; but it was almost the first of the season, for continual storms have much interfered with the operations. The works are still carried on in the centre of the city, and 140 men are actively engaged; whilst eight waggons are employed in carrying away the earth beyond the city. The information which I now send has at least the merit of not being a *peſce d'Aprile*, as it comes fresh from Pompeii.

Whilst the tendency of almost every civilized country has been of late to throw open its institutions gratuitously to the public, a retrograde step was taken by Italy, beginning with Pompeii, about twelve years ago. It was more especially to be regretted, in a country where the great proportion of the people stand so low in order of civilization, that museums and galleries, which are really schools of public instruction, should have been virtually closed to the many; but so it was, and the Minister Borghi is now about to introduce a Bill to enact a law founded on the speculations of the last twelve years. The financial results have been as follows:—The tax at Pompeii in twelve years has rendered 346,538*fr.*; that at Herculaneum, in eight years, 49,614; the National Museum of Naples, in eight years, 105,935*fr.*; the Museum of S. Martino, Naples, in two years, 16,857*fr.*; the National Museum of Florence, in nine years, 70,657*fr.*; the Etrusco-Egyptian Museum of Florence, in three years, 5,759*fr.*; the Museum of S. Mark, Florence, in five years, 20,472*fr.*; Pinacotheca of Bologna, in the first year, 4,956*fr.*; Nat. Mus. of Palermo, in four years, 1,974*fr.*; Museum of Antiquities, Parma, in three years, 737*fr.* 50*fr.* The exclusion of the public, therefore, from some of the most important educational institutions of the country has brought in about 24,000*fr.* during an interval of time varying from twelve years to one. But the evil inflicted on the public mind of Italy admits of no calculation. It

is true that there is a free day, and that certain classes, as soldiers and artists, are admitted gratuitously; but, to the large middle classes, who require civilizing influence as much as any, the imposition of a tax is an anxiety and an obstacle. I have no doubt that there are tens of thousands who would "drop in" continually, and be humanized by the forms of beauty around them, who are now deterred from doing so by the payment demanded. On looking over the list of profits, you will see that the largest sums have been collected in those places where foreigners mostly congregate. It is really a tax upon them, whilst it is an exclusion for Italians, who require to be courted and coaxed into the formation of mental habits, to which they are strangers. Twenty-four thousand pounds sterling are but a poor compensation for the evils inflicted by shutting up ten educational institutions in a land which stands so much in need of elevating and humanizing influences.

H. W.

Literary Gossip.

EVERY historical student will be glad to hear that the English Government, through the Public Record Office, now employs an agent in Rome to collect materials for English history from the secret archives of the Vatican. When the request was first made to the Pope to permit the investigation, His Holiness liberally promised every assistance in his power; but official obstacles were thrown in the way which prevented the realization of the scheme. These hindrances, we are happy to be able to state, have been effectually removed by the zealous exertions made by Cardinal Manning on his recent visit to Rome, and thus Protestant England owes a privilege never before enjoyed by any nation to a Roman Catholic dignitary.

CARDINAL MANNING, we may take this opportunity of adding, will contribute a paper on a misunderstood portion of English History to the May number of the *Contemporary Review*. Among the other contributors will be Sir Thomas Watson ('On Vivisection'), Lord Lyttelton ('On the Poor Laws'), Matthew Arnold ('On St. John's Gospel'), Grant Duff, M.P. ('Impressions of India'), and Prof. Lightfoot ('On Supernatural Religion').

MR. DARWIN has finished his work, of which we have before spoken, on 'Insectivorous Plants,' and the manuscript is in the printer's hands. Mr. Murray is Mr. Darwin's publisher.

SEVERAL articles of importance contributed to this journal by the late Mr. Dilke have been for some time difficult to obtain, the numbers containing them being out of print. They have now been collected in a volume, under the title of 'Papers of a Critic,' and Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P., has prefixed a biographical sketch of his grandfather, in which several letters from Keats, Hood, Barry Cornwall, and other of Mr. Dilke's friends, will be for the first time given to the world. The volume will be published by Mr. Murray.

AMONG Mr. Murray's other announcements are: 'The Life of Jonathan Swift,' by Mr. John Forster, of which we have already spoken; 'Bible Customs in Bible Lands,' with notes and illustrations, by Dr. H. Van Lennep; a new and revised edition of Mr. J. Gough Nichols's translation of Erasmus's 'Pilgrimages to St. Mary of Walsingham and St. Thomas of Canterbury'; 'The Vaux-de-Vire of Maistre Jean le Houx, Advocate of

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Vire,' edited and translated by J. P. Muirhead; 'Companions for the Devout Life,' being lectures delivered in St. James's Church, Piccadilly: the lecturers were Dr. Farrar, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Norwich, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Derry, and Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 'Pastoral Colloquies on the South Downs—Prophecy and Miracles,' by Prof. Selwyn; a second volume of Lord Houghton's 'Monographs, Social and Literary,' containing a memoir of the Hon. Mrs. Crewe; and a translation, by Mr. Danby Seymour, of the 'History of Ancient Egypt,' by Prof. Brugsch, of Göttingen. Mr. Elwin promises the portion of his edition of Pope containing the Satires; and 'A Popular Account of Dr. Livingstone's Travels to the Zambesi and the Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa (1858-64)' is also in Mr. Murray's list.

A NEW work on Labuan, Sarawak, and Borneo is in preparation, the joint production of Governor Pope Hennessy and Mr. B. A. Cody. Mr. Pope Hennessy, it will be recollected, was formerly Governor of Labuan, from which his services have been successively transferred to others of our colonies, his present appointment being to Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. Mr. Cody was his private secretary while at Labuan, where he has continued to reside for the last eight years.

MISS CHRISTIAN MACLAGAN, a lady Associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has brought out a folio volume 'On the Hill Forts and Stone Circles of Scotland.' It is illustrated with forty photo-lithographic plates of the various remains of the kind described, and is dedicated, by permission, to the Queen.

M. CLERMONT-GANNEAU has been named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, for the discovery of the Moabite Stone and his other services to archaeology.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold, on Saturday last, the library of the late Mr. Owen Jones, including the lithographic stones, copper plates, and wood-blocks of his work on 'The Alhambra,' which realized 200*l.*—Roberts's Holy Land, 23*l.* 10*s.*—Zahn (W.), Les Ornaments et les Tableaux de Pompei, d'Herculanum, &c., 18*l.* 15*s.*—Revue Générale de l'Architecture et des Travaux Publics, 13*l.*—Reynard (O.), Ornaments des Anciens Maitres des XV^e, XVI^e, XVII^e, et XVIII^e Siècles, 17*l.* 15*s.*—Architectural Society's Publications, 14*l.*—Owen Jones's Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Alhambra, 21*l.*

WE are sorry to hear of the death, at the age of eighty-two years, of Miss Cunningham, the sole surviving sister of Allan Cunningham.

THE next number of the *Fortnightly Review* will contain an article, by Mr. Cooke Taylor, 'On the Employment of Mothers in Factories,' a subject of interest in the manufacturing districts, and likely to engage the attention of the recently-appointed Royal Commission on Factories and Workshops.

SEÑOR CASTELLAR, who has just left Spain for Rome, received at his house in Madrid, a few days since, a large number of his literary and artistic friends. Señor del Val read the MS. of a poetic drama of considerable merit, by Señor Salvany, entitled 'Maestro de Amor.' Señor Campoamor read a poetic composition, which was followed by

a short poetic effusion, the work of Señor Salvany. Madrid "society" was largely represented, and great regret is expressed on all hands that the most distinguished and accomplished orator of his day should seek in self-exile a balm for political mortification.

THE Municipality of San Genesio, the native town of Albericus Gentilis, have been so delighted with the lecture delivered on Gentilis by Prof. Holland, of Oxford, last Michaelmas Term, that they have passed a vote of thanks to him, and sent him an address.

MR. W. R. S. RALSTON has been elected an Honorary Member of the Historical Society of St. Petersburg, an institution presided over by the Czarévich.

A FRENCH translation, in verse, of Goethe's 'Faust' is about to appear, from the pen of M. Mare-Monnier, the witty author of the 'Théâtre des Marionnettes.'

UNDER the editorship of Madame George Sand, M. Laisné de la Salle has issued two volumes of legends—beliefs current in the centre of France, which embody the researches of his father in the history, manners, and thoughts of the peasants of La Vendée and Berri.

A METRICAL translation will shortly be published of the poem entitled 'The Demon,' one of the chief productions of the celebrated Russian poet Lermontof, who might have done so much had he not, like Pushkin and Koltsof, died so young.

THE publication of the fifth volume of M. P. Lanfrey's 'History of Napoleon I.' is promised by the end of the month.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is going to confer the degree of B.D. on the Rev. C. Bullock, the editor of *Home Words* and other magazines.

AN admirable catalogue of works relating to Africa and Arabia has been published by M. Jean Gay, Member of the National Institute of Geneva, under the following title:—'Bibliographie des Ouvrages Relatifs à l'Afrique et à l'Arabie: Catalogue Méthodique de tous les Ouvrages Français et des Principaux en Langues Étrangères traitant de la Géographie, de l'Histoire, du Commerce, des Lettres, et des Arts de l'Afrique et de l'Arabie.' This work, printed at Turin and published at San Remo, forms a useful supplement to the 'Bibliothèque Asiatique et Africaine' of M. Ternaux-Compans, which includes only books published to the end of the seventeenth century.

IN these degenerate days, it would be delightful to encounter a centaur, and we were not aware that our great-grandfathers had chances of doing so; till we came to the following paragraph in *The General Advertiser*, March 25th, 1751, p. 3, col. 3:—

"This Day is published, Price 6*d.* (To which is prefixed, a curious Print of Mr. Manferdt). A True and faithful Account of the greatest Wonder produced by Nature these 3000, in the Person of Mr. Jehan Paul Ernest Christian Lodovic Manferdt, the surprising CENTAUR; who will be exhibited to the Publick on the first of next Month, at the sign of Golden Cross, at Charing-Cross. Printed for Mr. Cooper, in Pater-noster Row." There is a woodcut of this impostor in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1751, p. 153.

EVERYBODY remembers Dryden's lines on the second Duke of Buckingham in 'Absalom and Achitophel,' and knows that, in spite of

his vices and infirmities, he was nearly as great a favourite with Charles the Second as was "Steenie" Buckingham with Charles the First; but, perhaps, some of our readers will thank us for copying the following mandate from the original among the State Papers in the Public Record Office. A good many lordly culprits have been pardoned by royal sympathizers; but it is not often that one convicted of "felonious killing," "treasons and other crimes," in being pardoned is, in an official document, thus openly described by his monarch as his "trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor":—

"CHARLES R. Our Will and Pleasure is that you forthwith prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass our great seal of England, containing our gracious pardon unto our trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor, George Duke of Buckingham, for and concerning all treasons and misprisions of treason, felonies, and other crimes whatsoever, at any time heretofore committed or done by the said Duke of Buckingham, more particularly for or concerning the death, felonious killing or murder of William Jenkyns, as also all assaults, batteries and wounding at any time heretofore by him done or committed, or procured to be done or committed, upon Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Talbot, or either of them, whether they or either of them be now dead, or shall hereafter die of or by reason of the same, and of all pains, penalties, and forfeitures whatsoever incurred thereby, whether he, the said Duke, be indicted for any of the crimes aforesaid or not indicted; with restitution of lands, goods, and chattels forfeited by occasion of the premisses or any of them; with a nonobstante of the statute made in the thirteenth year of King Richard the Second, and notwithstanding that the said crimes or offences be not particularly named, with nonobstantes of any other statutes and of those that require security to be given for good behaviour, and with such other clauses as may render this our pardon most full and effectual: for which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 27th day of January, in the nineteenth year of our reign, 1677-8.

By his Majesty's command, ARLINGTON.
To our Attorney General."

SCIENCE

Life of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B. By Archibald Geikie, LL.D. 2 vols. (Murray.)

WE have read these volumes with a considerable amount of care, being desirous especially of determining to our own satisfaction, at least, two questions, with which, we are free to confess, we have been somewhat perplexed. The first and most important question is, what position will Murchison take amidst his scientific contemporaries? and the second is, how has Prof. Geikie performed the task, which was, to a certain extent, thrust upon him, of analyzing the life of a man whose career was an uneventful one, and who drifted into science, as it will appear to many, upon discovering, when enjoying field sports with Davy, that grouse shooting and geology went well together?

In reading this book, we learn most of Murchison from that "record of the events which he witnessed, or in which he took part," that he kept from an early period of his life. Having accepted the office of biographer, Prof. Geikie tells us he found "that in addition to the journals, there existed a vast mass of miscellaneous letters and papers,

going back even into the last century." From Murchison's own memoranda "a goodly series of closely written volumes," aided by the letters and papers referred to, the 'Life' before us has been mainly constructed, the cementing material having been freely furnished by Murchison's friends and contemporaries, and improved by the intimate relation which existed for several years between the biographer and the subject of his biography. Our author states that he was soon convinced that no narrative devoted merely to the personal events of the life of Murchison would be satisfactory. He, therefore, while endeavouring to keep the story of the man prominently before his readers, attempts to give an outline of the progress of geological science to such an extent as to "show with adequate distinctness what Murchison was, and what he did."

We do not think this was a wise resolve. Indeed it appears to us that the result has not been entirely satisfactory to the author himself. In his endeavours to maintain the interest of his history of geology, he has not unfrequently been led astray from the story of the geologist; and, while the history of the science is, of necessity, sketchy—though often graphically told—the story of what the student did while studying the "sermons in stones" lacks, in some places, that "adequate distinctness" at which our biographer aims. The "little gallery of scientific worthies" which has been engraved, as we presume, to add to the interest of these volumes, and illustrate the history of geology in the nineteenth century, has too much of the character of photographs to be pleasing, and tends to dissipate the energy which should have been employed in describing the mental progress of a remarkable man, and him only.

One portrait of Murchison, as a young man, adorns these volumes. We should have been much pleased if there had been another of him, when the ripeness of age added a philosophic dignity to his aspect. To the elucidation of the progress of the development of his mind through its several phases, and the influence of the accidents external to it, in producing a result in the end of his life, which could not have been predicted from the beginning of it, this biography should have been devoted. In studying the progress of his mind there would have been ample opportunities for showing how geology had progressed,—and of noting the influence exerted by Murchison on the science of his adoption,—and of marking the re-action of the science, as advanced by the labours of others, upon the mind of a man, who, moved by strange impulses, quitted the Enniskillen Dragoons; proposed to enter the Church; went in for art for a period; and, after a probation in the hunting field, settled down to the study of field geology and became a leader in science.

This 'Life' tells us, briefly, of the progress of the young Roderick during his school-days, and we are somewhat surprised that the biographer fails to see in the "ring-leader" "Dick," as the boys at the Durham Grammar School called him, the early out-shadowings of the future man. We are told that he led many an expedition against the town boys, and "when not engaged in actual offensive warfare, he would be found drilling his school-fellows in military exercises." This, and the note, made after a visit to his maternal

uncle, General Mackenzie—"from that day I read and thought of nothing but military heroes"—show that, however desultory may have been his early training, the boy was certain to become a leader among men. At the Military College of Great Marlow, Murchison evinced no aptitude for study. He tells us, "I could not do the commonest things in geometry, and was a bad arithmetician—a foible which has remained with me." Yet even at this time his uncle could write, "I think he has also talents to make a figure in any profession." We have here the key-note of the character which was gradually developed into the Director-General of the Geological Survey, and the President of the Geographical Society. Murchison's experiences in the army were, except during his six months' service in the Peninsula, of the most uneventful character. The restraints of regimental life were distasteful to him; the enforced idleness of barrack duty was not congenial to his active—or rather restless—mind; and the subordinate position of a subaltern, with but few prospects of advancement, did not suit a proud and wealthy man, who "had not yet discovered any form of mental occupation which might serve to make even that monotonous sort of life not unprofitable. On his own confession, he gave himself up to walking feats, lessons in pugilism, horses, and the other pursuits with which a young military dandy contrives to fill up his time."

In 1815 Mr. Murchison married a young lady who was, to use his own words, "attractive, piquant, clever, highly educated, and about three years my senior." To this lady is, beyond all question, due the cultivation of that higher nature which had been, up to this period, smothered by that irregular training to which he had been subjected from his birth. Hitherto he had lived at his own free will. A fairly gifted mind was allowed to develop a luxuriance of weeds, and the germs of good which were in him were smothered beneath the rank growth stimulated by pride, wealth, and the injurious influences which, in those days, distinguished the profession of a soldier. From the time of his marriage,

"He came under the influence of a thoughtful, cultivated, and affectionate woman. Quickly and imperceptibly that influence grew, leading him with true womanly tact into a sphere of exertion where his uncommon powers might find full scope. To his wife he owed his fame, as he never failed gratefully to record; but years had to pass before her guidance had accomplished what she had set before her as her aim."

Even for five years after his marriage, Murchison gave himself up to fox-hunting. His overflowing animal spirits and bodily activity required some outlet, and in the hunting-field he found it. The animal spirits repressed the more intellectual tendencies for a period, but eventually mind gained the mastery. Murchison sold his hunters, and gradually settled down to science, as the serious business of his life. He appears to have toyed with chemistry a little; but his was not the mechanical mind required for perfection in analysis. Geology was, at this time, somewhat of a vagrant science; and the wanderings over hill and valley, affording alike exercise, amusement, and knowledge, were peculiarly fitted to win the young man, whose training had been of a most erratic character.

From this point Prof. Geikie runs off into what is evidently, to him, a subject more congenial than the life of Murchison, that is, the history of the rise and progress of geology in Britain. All of this account is admirably written, and the rise and fall of rival theories is very satisfactorily examined. Our only objection to it is, that with much of it Murchison has but little concern. Our author, however, wishes to persuade us of the contrary.—

"There was no reason," he writes, "why these influences of the day should not mould the whole character of his scientific life. We shall trace in the records of later years how thoroughly they did so. As he started, so he continued up to the end, manifesting throughout his career the permanent sway of the circumstances under which he broke ground as a geologist."

In 1826 Murchison was elected into the Royal Society, and at this time he says of himself:—

"This was, perhaps, about the happiest period of my life. I had shaken off the vanities of the fashionable world to a good extent—was less anxious to know titled folks and leading sportsmen—was free of all the cares and expenses of a stable full of horses—and had taken to a career in which excitement in the field carried with it occupation, amusement, and possibly reputation."

With this quotation we take leave, as critics, of these volumes, to which, however, we shall often, we have no doubt, return with much pleasure, to glean information respecting the progress of geology, and to refresh our memory on various points connected with the life of Sir Roderick Murchison. We, at the same time, assure our readers that they will find much to interest and instruct them in Prof. Geikie's biographical volumes.

We have endeavoured to show how unsatisfactory was Murchison's early training. Desultory as it was, it, however, improved his perceptive powers. He was, evidently, always a rapid, not often a close observer, and to the cultivation of his powers of observation he owes the position which he gained. His reflective powers, which were not naturally defective, were never cultivated, and they did not recover the results of this neglect. Murchison's deductions were rarely satisfactory, even when he had a well-assorted series of observed facts upon which to found his generalizations. Notwithstanding this, his geological work was of such a character, that he has engraved, with his hammer, an enduring name upon the Silurian rocks, and one scarcely less permanent upon the Permian strata.

Sir Roderick Murchison was always desirous of being the central figure of every group with which he was associated. His natural pride, supported as it was by his wealth, impelled him constantly to aim at this; and he sometimes, unfortunately, sacrificed the interests of science, and of those who were under his direction, through the fear of being subjected to influences which might, possibly, throw a shadow upon the dignity which he desired to maintain.

Prof. Geikie, in concluding one of the chapters of his biography, speaks of the influence of success upon Murchison:—

"He had hitherto been, as it were, one of the captains of a regiment; he now felt himself entitled to assume the authority of a general of division. To many men who did not know him, or who knew him only slightly, this tendency assumed an air of arrogance, and was resented as

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an unwarranted assumption of superiority. . . . Hence it was natural enough that casual intercourse with him should give the impression of a man altogether wrapt up in his own work and fame."

There is much of truth in this; but behind the cold and sometimes forbidding influence which he spread, often unconsciously, like a circle around him—the natural result of a peculiar temperament nursed into a disease by the influences with which his youth had been surrounded—there existed one of the warmest of hearts. When annoyed by opposition his manifest impatience, and his imperious manner, placed him in an unsatisfactory light, but a few short hours of reflection removed all this; and the gentle tact with which he strove to dispel the cloud which he had raised exalted him in every way, and made him a fine example of a Christian gentleman.

Fungi: their Nature, Influence, and Uses.
By M. C. Cooke, M.A., LL.D. Edited by
the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A. (H. S. King
& Co.)

SOME two or three years since, Dr. Cooke supplied a great desideratum in furnishing botanists with a complete descriptive list of British fungi, accompanied by references to the works in which they were more fully described or illustrated. That work was carefully done, and was in every way creditable to its producer. To a large extent, however, it was a book for the mere specialist, and appealed principally to those who devote themselves to the recognition and discrimination of obscure and minute forms often as like as tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

The present volume may be taken as a general introduction to the previous one, and is of much wider interest than it. Physiologists and botanists have come to recognize and appreciate much more fully than heretofore, that the solution of many vexed problems in the life-history both of plants and of animals is to be sought in the investigation of the mode of life of those so-called lower organisms, fungi and algae. Speaking in general terms, we may say that the phenomena of reproduction are at least as well, if not better, understood among these plants, once considered sexless, as among organisms of higher rank, and it seems highly probable that when observers avail themselves of the joint use of chemistry and of the microscope that the essential phenomena of nutrition will also be made clear. English students not familiar with the modern literature of Germany and France are at a great disadvantage in this matter. With the exception of Mr. Berkeley—*salve magne nomen!*—few have devoted themselves to the study of these plants, and still fewer to the study of their physiological history. It has thus chanced that what little most English botanists know of these matters, they have gained in a large degree from condensations and abstracts in scientific journals from the writings of German and French observers. Happily, there have been indications of late that English students are beginning to devote themselves to this difficult but most promising field of inquiry. The discussions on so-called spontaneous generation, the inquiry whether or no fevers and other diseases owe their origin to the introduction and multiplication of germs within the body; the disastrous con-

sequences following the attacks of fungi on vines and on potatoes, all excited interest in the study of these organisms, and induced observers to turn their attention to them.

From this point of view, Dr. Cooke's book is well timed. It comes at a period when the importance of the study, both from the stand-point of pure science and from that of practical utility, is becoming clearly recognized. Such an epitome of what is known as to the growth of fungi is, therefore, peculiarly welcome, the more so as no modern work of the kind exists. Mr. Berkeley's 'Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany' having been published several years ago, while its style is obscure and its arrangement not suitable to the requirements of beginners. Dr. Cooke's book contains an admirable *résumé* of what is known on the structure, growth, and reproduction of fungi, together with ample bibliographical references to original sources of information. Mr. Berkeley's name appears on the title-page, but he confined himself, as is explained in the Preface, to the revision of the proof sheets, and the addition of occasional notes. To Dr. Cooke, then, may fairly be awarded the credit of having produced a very satisfactory introduction to the study of fungi.

One of the most interesting chapters in the volume to the general reader who does not care to follow the author in the technical, and still somewhat obscure details of the structure and classification of these plants, is that devoted to the influences and effects of fungi. Apart from what are popularly known as poisonous fungi, it is assumed by many that certain diseases, such as cholera, various fevers, measles, diphtheria, &c., are actually caused by the introduction into the system of fungus-spores. Now, there is ample evidence to show that fungus-spores are introduced, and that in some diseases, *e. g.*, diphtheria, fungus moulds, the result of the development of such spores, have been found, but there is no certain evidence either that the spores or the developed plant have anything to do with the disease. The opinion of those best qualified to judge is that the fungi are there in consequence of the disease, not the disease in consequence of the fungi. We are glad to see, with reference to this matter, that the author summarizes the important conclusions of Drs. Cunningham and Lewis—the more so as those conclusions, which are based on important observations, are contained in official publications not readily accessible to the general public. Dr. Cunningham establishes without question that the air is always charged more or less with these minute spores, but that no connexion can be traced between the numbers of bacteria, spores, &c., present in the air, and the occurrence of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, ague, or dengue, nor between the presence or abundance of any special form or forms of cells and the prevalence of any of these diseases. On the other hand, it is a matter of dispute at the present moment whether the minute organisms called bacteria may not be developed in the body itself, and, in some cases, produce fungoid structures in the tissues, and, as a consequence, disease.

Throughout the volume we find evidence of the care that has been taken to summarize the most recent information, even to the remedies proposed for the hollyhock disease in the gardening journals of the present year. On

one point, we think, Dr. Cooke has shown himself unduly conservative—the relation of the fungi and algae. The green "gonidia" of Lichens are, in the opinion of some of the most eminent and trustworthy observers of the day, algae imprisoned within the net of a parasitic fungus, as a fly in a spider's web. We admit that the theory is a startling one, and that it is still matter for further inquiry, but we demur altogether to having it knocked on the head in so summary a fashion as Dr. Cooke has done, and we think that he and others who have attacked this theory either with hard names, or with the milder imputation of "a sensational romance—of the unnatural union between a captive algal damsel and a tyrant fungal master," would do better to test the matter for themselves, or at least, before pronouncing so decided an opinion, to wait. It is quite conceivable that the fungus takes from the green-chlorophyll-charged gonidium (the alga), the hydro-carbons which it, by virtue of its chlorophyll, creates, and which the fungus, having no chlorophyll, cannot make. On the other hand, it may well be that the alga derives from the fungus the nitrogenous matters in which it is itself relatively deficient. If this be so, one great objection that has been raised, viz., the necessarily injurious effect of parasitism, is neutralized.

SCHULTZ'S OBSERVATIONS OF NEBULÆ.

WE have received a quarto volume of 120 pages containing a valuable series of micrometrical observations of 500 nebulae made by Dr. Herman Schultz at the University Observatory of Upsala. In this country it possesses the peculiar advantage that both the Catalogue itself and the full introduction and description accompanying it are not in the author's Scandinavian tongue, nor even in French, but in English. The observations were made in the years 1863-1874, with the equatorially-mounted 13-foot telescope by Von Steinheil, used by the author in previous work.

It is well known that nebular astronomy dates, so to speak, from Sir William Herschel, whose work was continued and extended into the other hemisphere by his distinguished son, so that, to use our present author's expression, it "may for half a century be said to have been a kind of Herschelian science." Later, however, others have entered into their labours, and particularly Prof. D'Arrest, of Copenhagen, has formed, from his own observations, a large catalogue of nebulae more accurately observed than any before him, and the excellence of which is understood to be shortly about to obtain the most emphatic approval the astronomical world can bestow. Dr. Schultz has been struck by the extreme desirability of having a series of observations of nebulae sufficiently exact to form a basis at no great interval of time for the determination of some of their proper motions, one of the most interesting amongst the fields of inquiry now before astronomers. Previous observers have not aimed at this, an object which can only be attained by differential observations of nebulae micrometrically compared with neighbouring stars; yet in some instances, and particularly in D'Arrest's Copenhagen Catalogue, there are determinations of this kind. But in the volume now before us, Dr. Schultz gives determinations, by means of a wire-micrometer, of differences of right ascension and declination between about five hundred nebulae and neighbouring stars of sufficient brightness to admit of being conveniently observed on the meridian, and thus to give the right ascensions and declinations of the observed nebulae. The whole number of single measures amounts to about twelve thousand; and he has in all cases appended to the positions as careful a description of the nebulae as circumstances per-

mitted. We have not space to describe the work in more detail, but it will be found a great and extremely interesting contribution to the progress of astronomy.

The same author has sent us a paper containing micrometrical determinations of the positions of 104 stars in the telescopic star-cluster known as 20 Vulpecula. These were made with the same 13-feet telescope of Steinheil used in the observation of the nebula, and the care bestowed has doubtless met with its reward in the accuracy produced. The language of this paper is the author's native Swedish; but we hope that in future contributions to science he will again prefer, as in the nebula treatise, to write in English, which he is evidently quite capable of using with every desirable facility.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 8.—Dr. Hooker, C.B., President, in the chair.—The Earl of Carnarvon and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster were elected Fellows.—P. J. van Beneden, of Louvain, J. L. F. Bertrand, of Paris, A. L. O. Des Cloizeaux, of Paris, H. L. Fizeau, of Paris, E. M. Fries, of Upsal, J. Janssen, of Paris, A. Kekulé, of Bonn, G. R. Kirchhoff, of Berlin, and C. Ludwig, of Leipzig, were elected Foreign Members.—The following papers were read: 'First Report of the Naturalist attached to the Transit of Venus Expedition to Kerguelen's Land, December, 1874, by the Rev. A. E. Eaton,'—and 'Experiments to Ascertain the Cause of Stratifications in Electrical Discharges in Vacuo,' by Messrs. W. De La Rue, H. W. Müller, and W. Spottiswoode.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 12.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Rev. W. Covington, Messrs. W. P. Clirehugh, H. G. Dunlop, J. L. Keir, C. H. Lloyd, G. N. Maude, J. McMaster, J. Taylor, and G. F. White.—The papers read were: 'Journey across the Centre of Western Australia,' by Mr. J. Forrest, 'Route overland from the Pangani to Mombasa,' by the Rev. C. New,—and 'The Upper Nile between Regia and Dufé,' by Mr. J. Kemp.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 9.—Prof. Adams, President, in the chair.—A paper, by Lord Lindsay, was read, 'On Observations for the Determination of the Longitude of his Station on the Way from Mauritius Homeward.'—The Astronomer-Royal said that one of the collateral advantages of the expeditions for observing the Transit of Venus was the accurate determination of the longitudes of a number of places which might be considered for the future as fundamental. Capt. Orde Brown had determined the longitude of his station on the Mokati Hills above Cairo with a precision that had never before been attained to for so distant a place. The telegraphic connexion that had been made between Cairo and Cornwall was the longest that had ever been used for the purpose of time observations. Lord Lindsay's determination of his longitude in the Mauritius was also very important. He had connected himself, by means of transits of his forty-three chronometers, with the Cape of Good Hope, with Aden, with Bombay, and with Rodriguez; and the observations which were reported in Lord Lindsay's paper were intended to connect this system of stations with the fundamental telegraphic longitude of Capt. Orde Browne.—A paper, by Mr. Wilson, was read, 'On the Relative Motions of the Two Components of 61 Signi.' He concluded that the observations of this and the last century could not be reconciled on the supposition of uniform rectilinear motions, but that the divergence from rectilinear motion was very small; and that it would be important, in order to determine the orbit and mass of the two stars, that accurate observations of their position, angle, and distance should be made for many years to come.—Mr. Ranyard read a paper, 'On an Instrument for giving a Monochromatic Image of a Circular Slit.' The instrument was somewhat complicated, and

involved the use of a convex parabolic reflector and a convex elliptic reflector, together with two non-achromatic object-glasses. The principle of the instrument was that it greatly increased the distance between the focus of the red and the violet rays as existing in the ordinary non-achromatic object-glass, producing, as one may term it, a dispersion along the axis. The centres of the object-glasses are stopped out, leaving only the outer rims, serving as circular prisms, and the light is then passed backwards and forwards many times, through different parts of the two object-glasses, by reflections at the parabolic and elliptic reflectors; ultimately a small diaphragm or circular slit is placed in the focus of the required ray.—Papers were also read: by Prof. Caley, 'On a Theorem in Elliptic Motion,'—by Mr. Proctor, 'On the Use of Photography in the Observations of the Transit of Venus,'—and by Profs. Newcomb and Holden, 'On Observations of the Satellites of Saturn made at the Washington Observatory.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 6.—Dr. E. Hamilton, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. A. Günther exhibited the skin of a new species of Mole from British Caffraria, which he proposed to call *Chrysochloris Trevelyant*.—The Secretary exhibited the original specimen of the Parrot (*Aprosmictus insignissimus*) spoken of by Mr. Gould in his communication to the Society on the 3rd of November, 1874 (P.Z.S. 1874, p. 499); also specimens of two other new species of birds from Northern Queensland, a new Honey-eater, proposed to be called *Ptilotis flavostriata*, and a new Parrot, proposed to be called *Cyclopsitta Maccoyi*.—Letters and communications were read: from Dr. G. Hartlaub, stating that the Finch described by him and Dr. Finsch as new in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1870, p. 817, and named *Lobiospiza notabilis*, was probably only the young bird of *Amblyura cyanovirens*,—by Mr. O. Salvin, 'On the Avi-fauna of the Galapagos Archipelago,' of the fifty-seven species of birds known to exist in the Galapagos, about two-thirds were stated to be peculiar to the Archipelago,—by Mr. A. G. Butler, 'On the Heterocerous Lepidoptera of the family Sphingidae,' in which a complete revision of the various genera and species of this family was given,—from Dr. J. S. Bowerbank, Part III. of a Monograph of the Siliceo-Fibrous Sponges: a second communication from Dr. Bowerbank contained the seventh part of his contributions to a General History of the Spongiadae,—by Mr. A. H. Garrod, on the form of the trachea in *Tantalus ibis*, in which the peculiar and numerous convolutions of that tube within the thorax of that bird were described,—from Mr. G. S. Brady, in which he gave a revision of the known species of British Marine Mites, together with descriptions of some new species,—and by Mr. C. A. Wright, on the question of the specific identity of the Weasel found in Malta, which he was inclined to refer to *Mustela boccamela*, Bp., hitherto only known to occur in Sardinia.

MICROSCOPICAL.—April 7.—H. C. Sorby, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Allen was elected a Fellow.—A paper, by the Rev. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. Drysdale, was taken as read: it was entitled 'Some further Researches upon the Life History of the Monads,' and described the result of a number of careful observations made in continuance of the series communicated upon former occasions. The discussion upon the paper was postponed until the next meeting.—The President read a paper, 'On some Contrivances for the Study of Spectra, and for Applying the Mode of Spectrum Analysis to the Microscope.' Having exhibited and explained the improved form of spectrum microscope, the adaptation of the spectroscopic to the binocular arrangement, and a new form of diaphragm, the author proceeded to show the meaning of the absorption bands and the various methods of measurement and determination, pointing out the advantages of his new wave-length system over his former plan of comparison with the quartz interference scale. The difference in

the position of bands produced by some substances under different conditions was illustrated, and the effects of acid or alkaline additions to solutions were also shown by means of diagrams. It was announced that the apparatus and objects described would be exhibited at the scientific meeting of the Society on the 21st inst.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 13.—W. C. Sargeant, Esq., in the chair.—The papers read were: 'Remarks on Tribal Titles, Kafir Law, and Emigration Movements in Natal,' by Mr. J. Bergtheil,—and 'On the Probable Influence of Railway Construction in Natal upon the Trade, and upon the Civilization of the Native Races of the Colony and adjacent Territory,' by Mr. A. Browning.

April 14.—Mr. C. Read, M.P., in the chair.—Sixteen new Members were proposed for election.—The paper read was 'On the Best Method of Making Field Experiments practically useful to Agriculturists,' by Prof. J. Wrightson.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 8.—Prof. H. J. S. Smith, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Rohrs was elected a Member, and Messrs. Nanson and Ritchie were admitted into the Society.—Mr. G. H. Darwin gave an account of the application of Peaucellier's cell to "the mechanical description of equipotential lines," and also to "a mechanical method of making a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance from a fixed point."—Sir W. Thomson made two communications, one 'On the Integration of the Equations for the Motions of a System acted on by Forces expressed by Linear Functions of the Displacements and Velocities'; the other, 'On the Vibrations of a Stretched String of Gyrostats (dynamical theory of Faraday's magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization).'—Prof. Cayley made a few remarks 'On some Integrals connected with the Theory of Attraction.'—Mr. Tucker (in the author's absence) read a portion of a paper by Prof. Wolstenholme, 'A Hydrostatic Toy'; and a paper by Prof. J. C. Maxwell, 'On the Application of Hamilton's Characteristic Function to Optical Instruments Symmetrical about an Axis, and the Value of the Function for a Spherical Surface,' was taken as read.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—April 9.—A. J. Ellis, Esq., in the chair.—Miss L. Toulmin Smith read a paper 'On an Early Appearance of the Bond Story in the "Merchant of Venice,"' which she had found in the 'Cursor Mundi' before 1300 A.D., now printing for the Early English Text Society.—Mr. Furnivall read a paper, by Mr. J. Spedding, 'On the Corrected Edition of "Richard III." The object of the paper was to prove that the corrections in the first folio, which the editors of the Cambridge edition attribute to some unknown transcriber, were really the work of Shakspeare himself.—Mr. Matthew gave an account of a paper on the same subject by Prof. Delius, who was present at the meeting. Prof. Delius thinks that the folio represents the genuine and original text of Shakspeare, and that the quarto is printed from an imperfect copy, obtained irregularly and much altered by the transcriber.—Dr. Nicholson argued in favour of Mr. Spedding's view, from the analogy of the quarto and folio of 'Henry the Fifth.'—Mr. Aldis Wright said that he could not suppose, as did Mr. Spedding, that Shakspeare went through his work, making all kinds of minute alterations; nor could he reject the quarto, which, in many cases, gave a much better reading than the folio.—Prof. Delius's paper, 'On the Quarto and Folio Texts of "King Lear,"' was taken as read.

PHYSICAL.—April 10.—Prof. G. C. Foster, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Odling was elected a Member.—Prof. H. M. Leod communicated to the Society some observations on the defects of the human eye as regards achromatism. The eye has been considered to be achromatic because it practically is so; but it is easy to offer abundant evidence of the defects of the organ in this respect.

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For instance, to short-sighted persons the moon appears to have a blue fringe. In using the spectroscopic, the red and blue ends of the spectrum cannot be seen with equal distinctness without adjusting the focussing glass. A black patch of paper on a blue ground appears to have a fringed edge if viewed from even a short distance, while a black patch on a red ground, when observed under similar conditions, has a perfectly distinct margin. Prof. M'Leod then explained that the overlapping of images in the eye produces the mental impression that there is no want of achromatism. It is interesting to note that Wollaston considered that the coloured bands of the spectrum were really divided by the black (Fraunhofer) lines, and his statement, that the red end of the spectrum does not appear to have a boundary line, "because the eye is not competent to converge the red rays properly," shows that he had very nearly, if not quite, discovered the achromatic defects of the eye. Dr. Young ascribes to Wollaston the merit of having observed that, when a luminous point is viewed through a prism, the blue end appears to be wider than the red, the eye being incapable of recognizing that the spectrum has the same width throughout its entire length. An excellent experiment was then exhibited to show the relative distinctness of a dark line on grounds of various colours. A string or wire was so arranged that its shadow traversed the entire length of the spectrum, which was thrown on a screen by an electric lamp. When viewed from a short distance, the edges of the shadow appeared to be sharp at the red end, but gradually became less distinct, until, at the blue end, nothing but a blurred line remained.—Dr. W. H. Stone considered that the paper was specially valuable as suggesting a possible mode of investigating the relation between the defects of the eye and the personal co-efficient of error in observation.—Prof. Guthrie showed a kaleidoscope devised by Mr. R. Cowper, in which the usual geometrical effects were produced by fragments of mica illuminated by polarized light.—Mr. Wilson exhibited a modification of Thomson's galvanometer, which might be readily constructed at a small expense. He used two discs of glass, and replaced the usual brass quadrants by tinfoil, the connexions between the binding screws and the quadrants being effected by fusible solder and platinum wires.—The Vice-President then alluded to the death of Mr. C. Becker, of the firm of Messrs. Elliot, whose loss will be severely felt in every laboratory in this country.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Victoria Institute, 8.—'The Horus Myth,' Mr. W. R. Cooper; 'Philosophy of Human Consciousness,' Dr. S. Wainwright.
- Tues.** British Architects, 8.
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Some of the Forms of the Modern Steam Engine,' Lecture III, Mr. F. J. Bramwell (Cantor Lecture).
- Thurs.** United Service Institution, 8.—'The Gallipoli Gun, Its Place in Tactics,' Capt. E. Rogers.
- Fri.** Asiatic, 8.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 2.—'Grandeur Phenomena of Physical Geography,' Prof. F. M. Duncan.
- Sun.** Statistical, 7.—'Friendly Societies and similar Institutions,' Mr. W. B. Bradbrook.
- Mon.** Civil Engineers, 8.—'Renewed Discussion on the Manufacture of Steel and on Bessemer Steel Rails.'
- Tues.** Zoological, 8.—'Disposition of the Deep Plantar Tendons in Different Birds,' Mr. A. H. Garrod; 'Occurrence of *Haliz carinata* in Trinidad, with Remarks on the Distribution of the Land and Fresh Water Molluscs of that Island,' Note on a Species of *Bullimus* from South America, Mr. R. J. Lechmere-Guppy; 'New Species of *Erigone*, Part II,' Rev. O. P. Cambridge.
- Wed.** East India Association, 8.—'The Wants of India,' Lieut.-Col. F. Tyrrell.
- Thurs.** Meteorological, 7.—'Sea Temperature Observations on the Coasts of the British Islands,' Mr. R. H. Scott; 'Oscillations of the Barometer,' Hon. R. Abercrombie; 'Errors of Low Range Thermometers,' Mr. F. Pastorelli; 'Exhibition of Wild's Pressure Anemometer,' by Mr. R. H. Scott, and of a New Barograph, by Mr. L. Redier.
- Fri.** Microscopical, 7.—'Exhibition of Microscopical Objects, &c.'
- Sat.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Preparations and Uses of Rham Fibre,' Dr. J. Forbes Watson.
- Sun.** Literature, 8.—'Recent Excavations in the Colosseum at Rome,' Mr. Vaux.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Fossil Forms of Flying Animals,' Prof. H. G. Seeley.
- Fri.** Zoological, 8.—'Sea Lions,' Mr. J. W. Clark (Davis Lecture).
- Sat.** Antiquaries, 2.—'Anniversary.'
- Sun.** United Service Institution, 2.—'Military Model Apparatus for Illustrating Drill,' Capt. E. P. Clark.
- Mon.** London Anthropological, 7.—'Special. Papers on Arahale and Historic Anthropology.'
- Tues.** Quakers Microscopical, 8.—'Remarks on *Eurephalus Haimensis*, and an Allied Unnamed Form,' Dr. D. Moore.
- Wed.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Pre-Miocene Alps, and their Subsequent Waste and Degradation,' Prof. Ramsay.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'History of Assyria,' Mr. G. Smith.
- Fri.** Botanical, 8.—'General.'
- Sat.** Physical, 3.—'Form of Mercurial Air-Pump,' Mr. J. Barrett; 'Points Connected with Wind Instruments,' Dr. Stone.

Science Gossip.

It is said that in the event of any proposals for legislation with regard to vivisection being brought forward, Mr. Darwin, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Sanderson, and other biologists of distinction intend to petition Parliament on the subject. While they are anxious that useless cruelty should be prevented, they are extremely desirous that no obstacles should be placed by the action of the Legislature on research, and these views will be embodied in the petition.

In the belief that the recent advances of science render it desirable to present in a systematic form the existing state of our knowledge of the organic world, Mr. Murray is preparing a series of scientific works on Biology. Each work is intended to be complete in itself; and while suited to any reader of ordinary education, yet will embody the latest discoveries, the scientific literature of its subject being, in all cases, fully referred to. Each work is also to be copiously illustrated with woodcuts. The first portion of the series will be 'A Natural History of Mammals, including Man,' by Mr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S. The object of the work is to present to ordinary readers, and to medical and other students who have no special acquaintance with zoology, a general view of the structure, physiology, habits, geographical, and geological distribution, affinities and classification of the groups (of the rank of families and sub-families) which compose the highest class of animals, man included. It is also intended to serve as an introduction to zoology and to biology generally, and will therefore explain the various ways in which organisms may be considered, giving the elementary facts and principles of histology, physiology, and the other sciences subordinate to biology, while sufficient details will be supplied to entitle the work to serve as a guide to teachers and students who may desire to follow up the subject practically with the scalpel and the microscope. The first volume will comprise Man, the Apes, Bats, Beasts of Prey, and Gnawing Quadrupeds. The second volume will contain descriptions of the Hoofed and other Animals not previously described. It will also treat of the classification and distribution of Mammals, and will review the facts of their structure in anatomical instead of in zoological order.

SOME valuable observations were made in Siam of the total eclipse of the Sun on the 6th inst., the sky being fine, though somewhat hazy. The English observers obtained several good photographs of the corona.

M. PUISEUX has already deduced the first French result from the observations of the Transit of Venus. Using those obtained at Pekin and St. Paul's Island, all made with object-glasses of 216 millimeters aperture, he determines the solar parallax to be 8".879. It will be recollected that Mr. Stone's result from the Transit of 1769 was 8".91.

THE executors of the late Mr. Turner, the distinguished surgeon of Manchester, have presented to Owens College his medical and surgical museum, which had been bequeathed to them by the deceased gentleman for the purpose of presentation to some institution in Manchester. The donation will be characterized as 'The Turner Collection.'

A REVIEW of the progress of vegetable physiology in the year 1874 has been contributed by M. Marc Micheli to a recent number of the *Geneva Archives des Sciences*.

THE comparative study of the fossil echinoderms of Switzerland, commenced in 1868 by Prof. Desor and M. De Loriol, has just been completed. The description of the Jurassic echinoderms was first published under the title of 'Echinologie Helvétique'; the Cretaceous echinoderms were then described in Pictet's 'Matériaux pour la Paléontologie Suisse'; and the Tertiary forms, recently studied by M. De Loriol, will be described in the forthcoming *Mémoires de la Société Paléontologique Suisse*.

In a recent number of the *Monatsberichte* of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, Herr W. Peters figures and describes a new mammal from Madagascar, under the name of *Micocebus caniceps*. The animal is known to the natives as the "Hattock," and is related to *Lepidolemur*, but is regarded by the author as the representative of a new genus.

THE August *Record* of the Melbourne Observatory is before us. We notice that the barometric mean for the month was 29.893. The mean temperature of the air, 47° 7', and the amount of rain, 1.955 inches.

M. DAUBRÉE exhibited at a recent *Séance* of the Académie des Sciences, specimens of rocks from the Ural Mountains, containing platinum, and M. St.-Clair Deville drew attention to some facts observed by M. Debray, which confirmed M. Daubrée's results as to the magnetic polarity of the alloy of platinum with iron. The attention drawn by Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, at a recent meeting of the Geological Society, to the formation of mineral lodes, induces us to refer again to a paper read before the Académie, by M. Daubrée, 'On the Simultaneous Formation of various Crystalline Minerals in the Hot Springs of Bourbonne-les-Bains,' especially of copper pyrites and antimonial grey copper, &c. Following up these investigations, M. Daubrée has since announced the discovery of other crystallized products at this locality, including galena, and certain zoolites.

PROF. A. TOEPLER, of the University of Graz, has brought before the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, an important paper on 'La Détermination Expérimentale du Diamagnétisme au Moyen de son Action Inductrice Electrique.' This has been printed in *L'Institut*, of March the 24th.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE EIGHTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 20.—54, Pall Mall East. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN MONDAY NEXT, April 19.—Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 30A, Old Bond Street.—THE ELEVENTH SPRING EXHIBITION OF SELECT CABINET PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s, including Catalogue.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY, from Ten till six.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

DORR'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vigne,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORR GALLERY, 30, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1s.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS, IS NOW OPEN, at Thomas M'Lean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre).—Admission, 1s, including Catalogue.

FORTUNY'S LATEST PICTURE, 'THE ANTE-CHAMBER,' is included in M'LEAN'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, 7, Haymarket.

THE HALL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

As the Dons of Pembroke have given orders for the destruction of one of the most ancient buildings in Cambridge, and the work of demolition is almost complete, all that lovers of art and antiquity can do is to lament the fact. It is said that when Elizabeth visited Cambridge more than three hundred years ago (1564), she exclaimed, on seeing Pembroke College, "O domus antiqua et religiosa." Of antiquity there is now little left at Pembroke; and being fully satisfied that no real necessity existed for the total demolition of an historical relic, we cannot but feel very deep regret that it has to give place to a smarter, or, it may be, a more elegant structure, such as Mr. Waterhouse is wont to erect, in a style of which Cambridge already possesses a considerable number of specimens. The ancient Hall was neither an inconvenient nor a mean structure, and it was, although not of vast dimensions, a good example of its kind; and, with certain changes of details, it existed, until a week or two ago, the same in general form and aspect as it was in the days when it impressed Elizabeth.

We may briefly relate the history of the proceedings which have terminated so unfortunately for the College and for its architect. Doubtless with the best intentions, Mr. Waterhouse has been the instrument of destroying one of the most interesting buildings in England. The rarer such structures become,—and time alone, to say nothing of architectural necessities, will make their number smaller every year,—the greater is the responsibility cast on those who conceive themselves called on to demolish such remains. It appears that the Master of Pembroke inhabited a house which, although old, was owing to successive modernizations, neither convenient nor venerable; a new and magnificent mansion, far larger, probably, than was required, was, from designs by Mr. Waterhouse, erected on ground immediately adjoining the College buildings. The architect cannot be congratulated on the manner in which he has adapted stereotyped Gothic forms to modern architectural requirements; on the contrary, the design of this residence is not worthy of his reputation: for it is a complete specimen of that feverish restlessness which characterizes so many of the weaker illustrations of the modern "Gothic revival." Its numerous small elements are not combined to give a sense of repose and dignity, although the academical associations of a College Lodge demand the graver graces of structural design, instead of those flighty features that annoy the eye,—brought together without unison, with apparent indifference to proportion, and without compactness of composition.

The erection of this Lodge was, nevertheless, rather a matter for the College, the Master, and the architect than the public. The reputation of the last-named gentleman has no doubt suffered, but here the matter will probably end. It is said in Cambridge that if the Master of Pembroke's cats cannot rest the soles of their feet on Mr. Waterhouse's ridges, roofs, and pinnacles, at least the Pembroke sparrows can boast of innumerable perches, all out of feline reach. But if it has been long ago remarked that the pulling down of buildings is like the letting out of water, so, no sooner had the Master got a new house, than, as we are informed, it was proposed to build a new chapel for Pembroke College. This bold idea was supported by the plea that the present chapel, although a capital example of Wren's skill in architecture, and in complete preservation, did "not match" the Gothic buildings of Pembroke, existing or to be. We congratulate all concerned that this amazing project, if it really was entertained,—and we cannot believe it was,—was promptly abandoned. The time has not arrived for pulling down *quasi*-classic buildings, although many a pure and noble Gothic one has been destroyed or "restored." Wren's chapel is, for the present, safe. The second step taken was the demolition of a range of buildings which separated the two quadrangles, or rather courts of the College, which abutted on the street. This range was removed, and its disappearance possibly accelerated the destruction of the venerable relic we have to lament, and which had so many memories, and has beheld so many English worthies—Gray among them, who may be said to have died in the Hall, to say nothing of Spenser, Crashaw, Ridley, and Pitt. The range abutted on the Hall, and the two portions were, to a certain extent, probably parts of the same structure. At any rate, we have not heard that until the former building was removed the latter showed the slightest sign of weakness which could justify its destruction. Nor, when we saw it the other day, did what remained of the Hall, probably three-fourths of the whole, show any instability; but, on the contrary, the walls were solid and steadfast, with seemingly firm bases, and stood without a crack in the side walls: not even was there a crack below or above the great windows. So far as we could see, the portion of the Hall which then existed was as strong as on the day it was built; therefore, we feel that it would have been better for all parties if the responsibility of utterly abolishing so ancient and historical a relic as this had been shared by more than one architect. Mr. Waterhouse should have

borne in memory the old saying, that there is safety in a multitude of councillors. His seems an unfortunate decision from nearly every point of view. Accepting as beyond doubt that, at any rate, after the removal of the intermediate range of buildings, the adjoining extremity of the Hall was not secure, surely the defective portion of the latter might have been rebuilt, and the greater part of the structure left to the mercies of future generations. However this may be, we cannot but remember that tasks of far greater difficulty have been accomplished than this, and that underpinning and securing structures so huge, ponderous, and lofty, that the Hall of Pembroke College is as nothing in comparison, is a matter of daily occurrence. We have admired the way in which Sir G. Scott secured the great tower of St. David's Cathedral, nor have similar works been unknown at Ely.

ROMAN MOSAICS, ITALICA (NEAR SEVILLE).

To those interested in the archaeological remains of Southern Spain, it may not be without interest to know that Señor Demetrio de los Rios, of Chipiona, has of late years collected a considerable mass of valuable data bearing upon the history of Italica, the birth-place of the Emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius. Ford says, "The ruins of Italica peep out amid the weeds and olive groves like the grey bones of a dead giant." Señor Rios is about to attempt to galvanize these grey bones into life, having completed for the press a work entitled 'Italica,' containing carefully-worked drawings to scale of the mosaics, &c., which have been discovered since Laborde issued his magnificent folio (1806), and embracing an elaborate account (with coloured plates) of the mosaic discovered in 1799, by a monk of San Isidoro (a neighbouring convent), who, at his own expense, erected a wall to enclose it; wall and mosaic were both destroyed by Sout and his braves during the French occupation of the South of Spain. Little or no progress in the way of further discovery had been made since 1799, save occasional finds of coins and Roman stone work. In 1872, the owner of the "weeds and olive groves" being interested in archaeology, commenced excavations, uncovering about 49 square (Spanish) metros; in 1873, an atrium was discovered, and in 1874, under the auspices of his widow, and mainly at her expense, 800 square metros more were uncovered, forming, apparently, the ground-plan of some Roman building of importance. Already the atrium, the triclinium, galleries branching to the right and left, the peristyle, central galleries, and several salas, are open to the light of heaven. Most careful drawings to scale by a competent architect and draughtsman have been made, and will form part of Señor Rios' work. Most of the mosaics are said to be brilliant and in fine condition.

SALE.

MESSES. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., for pounds, the following water-colour drawings, the property of Mr. Quilter. D. Cox, A Lane Scene, Bettws-y-Coed, 26; Lake Ogwen, 31; Haddon Hall, 27; Tal-y-Llyn, 32; Birmingham Horse Fair, 136; A Ford on the Lledr, 74; A View on the Llugwy, 39; Bolton Abbey, 45; Moel Siabod, 42; On the River Machno, 42; A View of Bolton Abbey, 74; Rocks in Dolywdellan Valley, 47; Barden Tower, from the meadow, 48; Bettws-y-Coed Mill, 58; Barden Tower, 43; The Valley of the Lledr, 53; A Heath Scene, with sheep, 38; Bridgnorth Bridge, 101; The Old Oak of Sherwood Forest, 220; Beaver Pool, on the Conway, near Bettws-y-Coed, 53; A Corn-Field, with a girl crossing a bridge, 93; Scotch mountains, with a sportsman, 99; Battersea Mill, with boats and figures, 95; A Coast Scene, mackerel sky, 126; A Wood Scene, with a man on horseback, 105; Kenilworth, 99; Teignmouth, 98; Cattle, 53; Battersea Mill, 74; Falls of the Ogwen, 115; A Hayfield, 115; Barden Tower, 74; Putney Bridge, 72; Fort Rouge, Calais, 136; On the River Ure, Yorkshire, 84;

Hastings, 92; Falls of the Machno, 106; The Tuileries, 120; Amiens, 120; A Hayfield, 45; Almsgiving, 35; Bettws-y-Coed, 45; Powis Terrace, 273; Bolsover Castle, 199; Fishermen and Women with Fish, 50; A Moor Scene, with cattle, 44; Crossing the Sands, 189; Crossing the Moor, 186; The Pass of Glencoe, 178; A Man on Horseback, crossing a Moor, 252; Calais Pier, 257; Bettws Mill, 131; A Welsh Scene, 100; A Fisherman on the Sands, 162; Crossing a Common, 147; Haymaking, 220; Bolton Park on the Wharfe, 220; A Scene in Wales, 367; A Scene in Wales, 367; Kenilworth, 199; A Hop Garden, 220; Old Mill and Moor, 472; Kenilworth, 409; Fors Novin, North Wales, 325; A Cornfield, 315; A Cottage, and Man ploughing, 299; Gipsies crossing a Common, 315; Beaumaris, 441; Interior of the Picture Gallery at Hardwick Hall, 157; The Companion, 157; Rhyl Sands, 157; A View in Chatsworth Park, 99; A Palace on the Banks of a River, 127; Tamworth, 131; Golden Vale, Caernarthenshire, 320; Haddon Hall, 430; Carthage, 472; Water Tower, Kenilworth, 756; The Night Train, 640; Deer Stalking in Bolton Park, 997; Hardwick Castle, 1,008; Storm on the Llugwy, 693; Green Lanes, 470; The Vale of Clwyd, 627; The Hayfield, 950; Peace and War, 997; G. Cattermole: Montrose's Retreat, 168; Charles on his way to Scotland, 78; The Seizure of Charles I. at Holdenby House, 78; Colonel Pride's Purge, 120; Hamilton of Bothwell Haugh, 99; The Assassination of Rizzio, 173; The Sleeping Warder, 78; The Baron's Chapel, 152; The Escape, 162; Trying the Sword, 262; The Darnley Conspirators, 136; Old Mill Stream, 73; Benvenuto Cellini valuing one of his own productions to the Brigands, 283; The Passage of the Kings, Macbeth, 84; Macbeth instructing the Murderers, 253; The Death of Duncan, 99; A Coffee Bearer, 69; Cromwell with the Lawyers at Carisbrook, 77; Shakspeare as a youth reciting a birthday ode to Sir Thomas Lucy, 367; Salvator Rosa and the Brigands, 409; Old English Hospitality, 430; S. Prout, A Shrine, with figures, 81; A Cross and Buildings, 107; A Street Scene, 178; A Crypt, 59; The Church of St. Pierre, Caen, 840; R. Heilbuth, Dolce far Niente, 100; J. Israels, The Knitter, 131; Fortuny, Interior of a Morocco-Carpet Warehouse, 1,470; G. Barrett, A Boat, and figures, 57; A Harvest Scene, 157; The Wayside Inn, with cattle, 94; London, from Highgate, 131; Morning, 68; Evening, 137; London, from Highgate, 131; An extensive Landscape, 315; Harvest Moon, 194; W. Bennett, Giants of the Forest, 174; A Landscape, 47; Loch Clare, 173; A Hay-field, 136; In Yorkshire, 31; Bere Head, Seaton, Devon, 29; Byland Abbey, 31; West Ham Church, Pevensy, 32; Birket Foster, Wind and Rain, 63; St. Goar, on the Rhine, 57; Saltburn, 47; A Cottage, 52; Studies of Hay, Trees, and Wood, 65; On the Grand Canal, Venice, 47; In the Woods, 47; A Cottage, with a girl feeding ducks, 126; G. Frupp, On the Thames, 96; Ranoch Moor, 53; The Village of Strealey, 178; E. Duncan, A Wheat-field, 115; Seaweed, Jersey, 120; A Welsh Mountain Road, 105; Rye, from Romney Marshes, 162; A Landscape, 26; W. Hunt, Foxgloves, 52; White and Black Grapes, 94; Melon and Grapes, 84; A Gamekeeper, 136; The Gamekeeper's Daughter, 42; Dead Partridge, 52; The Oyster Catcher, 36; A Stable at Cassiobury, 39; A Water Girl, 29; A Gamekeeper, 36; Still Life, 36; Bird's Nest and Dog Rose, 55; A Girl Praying, 110; A Boy Blowing Bubbles, 96; A Bird's Nest, with Primroses and Mossy Background, 137; Apple and Grapes, 43; Plums, 222; The Doubtful Coin, 74; Plums, 75; A Stable-Boy with a Lantern, 126; Gravel-Pit Pottery at King's Cross, 97; St. Martin's Church, 105; Wreath of Flowers, 141; Plums, Bank of Primroses, and Bird's Nest, 472; Dead Pigeon, 173; Pine-apple, Grapes, and Pomegranate, 220; Interior of a Hut, with Gipsies, 315; Primroses on a Mossy Bank, 37; Too Hot, 787; Cymon and Iphigenia, 462; The Eaves-dropper, 787; Devotion, 420; J. M. W. Turner, Leatherhead, 42; Ramah, 173; Rokeby, 64; The Pass of St. Bernard, 52

Reichenbach, on the Upper Rhine, 252; Geneva, 299; Thun, 294; Sion, 43; Entrance to Battle Abbey, 81; Storm on the Lagues, 105; Pendennis Castle, 157; Aldborough, 157; Plymouth, 409; Cassiobury, 435; The Tomb of Cecilia Metella, 336; Malvern, 440; Heidelberg, 1,522; Oberwesel, 1,627.—W. Müller, A Street in Cairo, 113; Tombs at Macri, Lycia, 84; City of Flos, Lycia, 52; Farm House and Cattle, near Clifton, 75; A Woody Landscape, 51; Pinara, 47; Venice, 84; Château of Brissac, France, 47; Yubook Huts, 127; A Windmill, 27; The Harpagus, 194; Pinara, 75.—L. Haghe, An Exterior, 85; An Interior, 53; The Brewers' Hall, Antwerp, 178.—C. Haag, A Tyrolean Huntsman and Mountain Girl, 525; Pifferaro, 78; Tambourina, 63; Encamping at Palmyra, 420; Leaving Palmyra, 414; A Greek Man and a Greek Woman, 193.—F. W. Burton, La Marchesa, 336; La Romanina, 598; A Remnant of the Ironsides, 420; The Rendezvous, 178.—C. Fielding, Rivaux Abbey, 997; Loch Awe, near Ben Cruachan, 892; The Mull of Galloway, 1,732.—G. Dodgson, The Haunted House, 68.—W. Evans, Near Whitby, 38.—F. O. Finch, A Composition, 37.—A. Fripp, Tivoli, 64; Piping Shepherd-Boy, 38.—C. Green, Hastings, 44; Sunday's Dinner, 26.—J. D. Harding, Cedars of Lebanon, 42; Vietri, between Naples and Amalfi, 44; The Castle of Nepi, 42; Vico, Bay of Naples, 32; A View in Italy, 29.—H. Hine, A Mill at Lewes, 46.—A. W. Hunt, Loch Clare, 26.—S. P. Jackson, St. Michael's Mount, 167.—H. Johnson, The Gulf of Spezzia, 47; In Devonshire, 26; The Bass Rock, 43.—S. Palmer, After a Storm, 63.—D. Roberts, Abbeville Cathedral, 94; Granada, 105; Jedburgh, 87; Whitehall, 53.—E. Taylor, An Evening Stroll, 341; A Female Head, 841.—A. Vickers, On the Thames, 52.—G. Robson, Highland Scenery, 110.—F. Smallfield, The Ghost Story, 31.—J. S. Cotman, Ships, 31; St. Michael's Mount, 88; A Barge under Sail, 42.—T. S. Cooper, A Landscape, with cattle, 49; A Landscape, with cows, 90.—E. W. Cooke, Dover, 105; Ramsgate Harbour, 68; Dover Harbour, 47; Fishing Boats, 74.—G. Chambers, A Sea Piece, 57; Fort Rouge, 27; Off Portsmouth, 78.—C. Stanfield, Lago Maggiore, 131; Verrex, 110; Venice, S. Maria Della Salute, 84.—J. Holland, A View in Venice, 52; Roses, 288; Flowers, 99; Venice, 115; Venice, 115; A View on the Tagus, 42.—J. Varley, On the Thames, 49; Lake Depontis, 32.—E. Lundgren, An Egyptian Nurse, 46.—J. T. Waite, A Cold Day on the Moors, 37.—J. M. Wright, Village Choristers, 35.—F. Taylor, The First of September, 168; A Girl and Dog, 36; A Ferry Boat, 105; Highland Drovers, 27; Cattle and Figures, 32; Sheep with Drover descending a Hill, 70; Changing Pasture, 79; A Fisherwoman of Whitehaven, 131; A Fisher-Girl, 137; A Basket of Dead Game, 58.—Sir J. Gilbert, The Duke of Gloucester and the Murderers, 420; "To be or not to be," 430.—F. W. Topham, The Holy Well, 241; Little Nelly in the Churchyard, 325; Oliver Goldsmith, 262.—F. Walker, The New Boy, 210.—R. Bonington, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, 54; A Windmill, 26; A Coast Scene, 110; A Coast Scene, 78; Grindelwald Glacier, from the Inn, 48.—G. Carrick, Scouts looking out, 68.—J. De Wint, Near Lincoln, 63; A Bridge, 115; The City Basin, 28; In Tyrol, 26; A River Scene, 126; Kirkstall Abbey, 210; Farmyard and Buildings, 504; Carisbrook, 53; Lancaster, 950; Southall, Nottinghamshire, 1,732.—P. F. Poole, Peasant Girls, 577; Rustic Mother and Child, 525.—J. F. Lewis, Caged Birds, 210; A School at Cairo, 1,239; Lilium Auratum, 1,060; "The Prayer of Faith shall heal the Sick," 1,176. This sale comprised 417 lots.

Fine-Art Gossip.

We are glad to learn that the Council of the Royal Academy have determined to present to the Artists' Orphan Fund, the additional sum of 500*l*. Previous grants to the amount of 1,500*l*. have been made. The annual dinner in aid of the Fund will be held on Saturday, the 8th of May,

at which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will preside.

The private view of the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday); the gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

PREPARATIONS for the Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, to be opened at Leeds next month, are being continued with great energy. Mr. T. T. Ponsonby has the superintendence of the art collections, which are likely to be both interesting and instructive. Two galleries, each three hundred and sixty-three feet in length, parallel, and well lighted, will contain works of art from the rudest forms obtaining in the "prehistoric" and flint period, advancing gradually through the successive styles, with porcelain and pottery, to the present time. Some Cretan pottery and Romano-Spanish glass of very rare character will be included: and also books, illuminations, engravings, etchings, photographs, and pictures.

Those who know the interesting old church of St. Peter, Derby, will be sorry to hear that it is proposed to "restore" the structure, and that the tower has been reported to be "in a very disfigured and decayed state, and in a dangerous condition," &c.

VISITING the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge the other day, we inquired for a Catalogue of the pictures exhibited there, and were not a little surprised to learn that none is obtainable on the premises, and that since 1853, when Messrs. Macmillan produced a tolerable Catalogue, nothing of the kind has appeared. We also ascertained that the Catalogue of 1853 is practically out of print. Surely this ought not to be. There are some excellent pictures in the Fitzwilliam Museum, although it contains also a good deal of rubbish; and a good historical and critical catalogue, sold at a small price in the Museum, would undoubtedly be found as useful at Cambridge as elsewhere.

A CORRESPONDENT states:—"Referring to Sir G. Wilkinson's mention of the 'Arrotino' sarcophagus at S. Paolo fuori le mura, Rome (in p. 461 of your number for April 3), I can state that it was quite uninjured by the great fire in the church. I saw it in the portico of the ruined basilica in 1834, and pointed out the kneeling slave to a highly intelligent Italian gentleman. I am strongly of opinion that I saw it in the same place in 1845; in fact, I do not know that it may not be there still. The peculiar attitude of the Arrotino is, as your notice states, easily recognizable in other representations of the Flaying of Marsyas.

SEVERAL distinguished artists and amateurs of art having obtained permission to photograph the magnificent 'Triumph of Julius Cæsar,' now at Hampton Court, it has been suggested to them that others would desire to obtain copies. Accordingly the copies are to be had of Mr. J. Dixon, Brick Court, Temple, E.C. The transcripts are twenty inches square, in permanent pigments.

WE have received from M. Durand-Ruel (London and Paris) a small portfolio, comprising seventy etchings and titles of pictures, being an illustrated catalogue of the "Collection H—, Tableaux Modernes," to be sold on the 20th inst. at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris. The examples are generally admirable, and not a few of them are masterpieces of modern French art. The etchings are executed with that characteristic spirit which is so common in transcripts of the kind in France. The Catalogue is an extremely desirable possession on its own account, representing, as it does, productions of a fine order by M. Chintreuil—*e. g.*, 'Le Verger,' etched by M. Taïé, a charming landscape by M. B. Debaines, after Corot, and others by the same painter, all of great beauty and merit, etched by M. M. Courty and others, and forming an excellent collection of studies from the great master's works.—'Femme Couchée,' after M. Courbet, by M. Waltner, an admirable naked figure.—'La Prairie,' by M. Masson, after M. Daubigny.—'Vanneuses de Cancale,' after M. Feytaud, by M. Masson.—M. Humbert's 'La

Vierge,' &c., by M. Waltner.—M. Jundt's 'Le Denier de Ste. Anne,' by M. Courty.—'Tête de jeune Femme,' after a capital study by M. Ricard, etched by M. Courty.—'Paits de Charcutier,' after M. Servin, by himself,—and 'Le Bain,' by M. A. Stevens, which we described some time since, etched by M. Flameng, and 'La Coquette,' by the same artists. None of the etchings is without high merit, no painting is less than desirable. The volume is a treasury of gems.

THE portrait of M. Gambetta, which, as we stated lately, M. Legros has recently painted, is an admirable likeness of the statesman. It is to be engraved by MM. Legros and Rajon jointly.

THE *Builder* says that Neville's Cross, near Durham, is in a dilapidated state. It would be well worth while to preserve this monument of victory. When we saw it last, not many months ago, it was in such a condition that even we should prefer "restoration," in the architects' sense of that term, to allowing it to vanish from the face of the earth.

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, April 10. Quota's Oratorio, 'ELL,' Madame L. Sherston, Madame Foley, Mr. Vernon Right, Mr. Sautley, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 2*s.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* ad. at 6, Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—DUVERNOY with PAPINI.—TUESDAY, April 27. Quartet D minor, Mozart; Trio B flat, Beethoven; Quartet E minor, Mendelssohn. Piano Solos, Duvernoy.—Admission, 7*s.* 6*d.* each, at Lucas's and Austin's.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MONDAY EVENING NEXT, first time, A TALE OF OLD CHINA, and A New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled R.S.V.P.; after which, THE THREE TENANTS. St. George's Hall, Langham Place. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight. Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three.—Admission, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSES.

THE growing popularity of Beethoven's only opera, 'Fidelio,' justifies the opinion that the fortunes of the Italian lyric drama do not depend solely on the repetition of the hackneyed works of Bellini, Donizetti, and Verdi, on the one hand, and those of Meyerbeer and Gounod on the other, with an occasional Mozartian programme by way of a change. The *répertoire* both at Covent Garden and at Drury Lane has been done to death; but under the present system of management there is little prospect of many revivals, or of what is of more importance, novelties. The fashionable season has been gradually narrowed, and the managers of Operas can, to speak from a financial point of view, boast of only two really productive months; while, since the evenings of performance have been increased from two representations, with an extra night on Thursday, to four, five, and even six performances during the week, and Saturday morning concerts into the bargain, there is no time to prepare new works, and even for the hackneyed ones the rehearsals are scanty and hurried. A glance at the Opera bills at both houses will show that subscribers have to put up with operas, every note in the scores of which is as familiar as household words, the tunes having penetrated from the palace to the cottage through the medium of the barrel-organs and other instruments of torture. There will be no alteration of this state of things until there be an establishment open for, at least, ten months in the year, the unfashionable season of which could be, most advantageously for art, filled up with the production of novel operas, or with the revivals, for which there is a rich and varied field, of the works of the elder composers. There is little risk in the prediction that not more than four operas, whether new or revived, will be heard this season from both theatres. The influx of new artists necessitates fresh casts, and these changes are enough to absorb the attention of the management. Yet despite the rush of Americans, Germans, French, Belgians, and Spaniards into the arena of Italian Opera, what few prizes are drawn! The language is tortured, and hard, unmanageable, harsh, and inflexible voices are heard in the place of that pure Italian school of vocalization which delighted a former race of

opera-goers. Another evil, on which we have often commented, is the increasing tendency of Impresarios to convert the opera-houses into schools,—and these sometimes of a very elementary class. Novices are taken prematurely from some Conservatoire abroad, and the operatic world is constrained to put up with artists who cannot sing, if they can act; and if they can sing, cannot act. Whether the two great Anglo-Italian Operas can be remunerative, when the decay in the art of singing is so obvious, is a point we shall not discuss, for the state of matters must be regarded from the art point of view only in these columns. But this absence of tried and practised singers, and the appearance of raw recruits during the lyric campaigns, must eventually have but one result—a disastrous one. We may ask, despite the cheers of last Saturday night at the Royal Italian Opera, when Mdlle. Thalberg made her *début*, what would have been her fate had she not appeared before the public with such a very popular name? Neither in acting nor in singing did she give indications of any amount of ability beyond that of a very conventional *comprimaria*, trained for a special part. So far as singing goes, Zerlina has the duet with Masetto, "Giovine"; the duettino, "La ci Darem," with Don Giovanni; the two simple and melodious airs to console Masetto, "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai Carino"; but there is not a scale which the veriest tyro of the amateur circles cannot execute without any call on vocal skill. Yet, before the little lady had sung a note, there were acclamations, loud and long continued, such as might have greeted the most gifted of artists. Never was the value of a name for a *début* more strongly exemplified. Still such an enthusiastic reception will prove a misfortune should the *débutante*, in characters of a more complex kind, fail to prove that she possesses power, sensibility, compass of voice, and executive skill. Now the mere possession of a sympathetic soprano, the register of which is limited, will not suffice for a vocalist who aspires to be the successor to a Persiani, a Jenny Lind, a Sontag, or a Patti. It is stated that Mdlle. Thalberg only completed her seventeenth year on the 16th inst., and that she has never before appeared on any stage. It is, therefore, to be regretted that she, young and prepossessing as she is, has not been afforded time for practice in some small theatre in Italy until the voice of the girl should develop into the organ of the woman. There may be a future before her, but that is not possible if her organ in its present condition be taxed by essaying the *répertoire* of a leading *prima donna* of the light school of parts. Besides the *portamento* in vocalization, there are other important qualities, agility for the *bravura*, passion for the *cantabile*, and declamation for the *aria parlante*. Mdlle. Thalberg's voice is in a state of transition—whether it will gain in volume and compass, time will show; but at present we cannot see how her powers can be turned to good account in characters such as Lucia, Amina, Marta, Gilda, and other juvenile heroines. Besides, how can her inexperience avail her when Madame Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and Mdlle. Marimon monopolize all the leading operas of Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, Flotow, Gounod, &c.? Mdlle. Marimon is to return this evening (the 17th) in "La Figlia," Mdlle. Albani is promised for next week, in Lucia and Amina, and May will soon be here with Madame Patti. Now, unless these artists are to be deprived of their special parts, there seems to be no *répertoire* for Mdlle. Thalberg, even if she could be placed on the same level as these three vocalists.

Drury Lane has been opened with a fine performance of "Fidelio," so far as regards band and chorus. The title part is still a powerful and exciting delineation in the hands of Mdlle. Tietjens. Mdlle. Bauermeister, Signor Rinaldini, and Herr Behrens retain the respective characters they filled last season. Of the new tenor, Signor Bignardi, as *Florestan*, there is nothing special to say, and Signor Catalani is a sorry substitute for the late Signor Agnesi in *Don Pizarro*. The playing of the "Fidelio" and "Leonora" overture was a treat

of the highest order, and the wondrous accompaniments were also treated by the band with consummate skill. There are remarkably fine voices in the chorus, but they started badly in the wail of the prisoners, which, somehow or other, never has gone well here except with German chorists. Mdlle. Varesi is to make her *début* this evening, as Gilda ("Rigoletto"), and Mdlle. De Belocca will appear next Saturday, as Rosina, in the "Barbiere." There will be another *débutante* next Thursday, Mdlle. Pernini, as Susanna, in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." Signor Brignoli, who is a veteran tenor, showed last Tuesday what an advantage it is to be a good musician. He sang the part of *Lionello*, in Herr Flotow's "Marta," in a way that should shame the vociferous shouters of the present age.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

THE thirty-first season of the above institution was most auspiciously commenced on Tuesday afternoon, in St. James's Hall, by the first of the eight *Matinée*s, under the direction of Mr. Ella, and he signalized the occasion by introducing a pianist who has hitherto contented himself with private teaching. Herr Ernest Stoecker is a native of Düsseldorf; he was a pupil of Dr. Hiller, of Cologne, and he resided for some time in Paris, where he produced several pieces for the pianoforte. It was rumoured that he possessed executive skill sufficient to take a high position, but he had no chance of appearing before an instructed body of connoisseurs. He has, however, now taken his position by showing ability in a pianoforte and string Trio by Herr Raff, in G, Op. 112, and by his performance of two solos, one, "Adieu," by himself, the other, Bach's "Toccata," in E minor. The trio is most melodious, and is one of Herr Raff's most characteristic compositions. There is a charming *cantabile* and a most vivacious *scherzo*, which evidently delighted the critical auditory. The trio is a welcome addition to the classical chamber *répertoire*. The two Quartets of the scheme were Haydn's in C, No. 57, and Beethoven's in A, Op. 18. The executants were Signor Papini, who made his mark last season, M. Wiener, M. Van Waefelghem, and M. Lasserre (the first violoncello of the band at Her Majesty's Opera). Both works were played with the utmost delicacy and precision, the result palpably of careful rehearsals. Signor Papini's beauty of tone and certainty of execution are more apparent than ever, and finely was he sustained in his leading by his three colleagues. M. Duvernoy will play at the next *Matinée*.

DR. VON BÜLOW'S RECITALS.

THE great German pianist has taken leave of London, at all events, for the present season, but it is to be hoped he will be again here after he has completed his American tour. His second and final recital on Wednesday afternoon attracted an immense auditory, who recalled the artist at the close of the programme twice, and cheered him to the very echo. He played Dr. Liszt's arrangement for the piano of the Prelude and Fugue in B minor, for the organ, by J. S. Bach; the Fantasia in C major, Op. 17, by Schumann, who dedicated the work to Liszt; the "Metamorphoses" (not of Ovid), Op. 74, No. 2, by Herr Joachim Raff; the Scherzo in E flat minor, Op. 4, by Herr Johannes Brahms; the Andante and Toccata, Op. 12, by Herr J. Rheinberger; and, finally, Dr. Von Bülow terminated his recital by again performing the wondrous feat of giving from memory the thirty-three Variations on the Waltz by Diabelli, a freak of Beethoven's intended to illustrate the ease with which he could give to a bagatelle grand symphonic proportions. It is scarcely requisite to dwell on the execution of all these works, three of which were by modern lights of Germany. The performer was in his best mood, and showed unflagging energy and that varied style which has enabled him to grasp the innermost intentions of the musicians whose productions he recites. He has left a great name behind him; and no pianoforte exponent

who has visited this country has done more to extend the knowledge of the works of composers, ancient or modern. Dr. Von Bülow takes no narrow-minded view of the instrument which he first touched only as an amateur; but it may be fairly stated that in the performance of the concertos, sonatas, &c., of Beethoven, and in the poetic and picturesque pieces of Chopin, he has thrown quite a new light on their inspirations. It is not, perhaps, necessary now to refer to the virulent opposition which he met with on his first coming, because he has fairly played it down; but it is pleasant to think what a fresh impetus has been given to classical pianoforte composition by the animation with which his readings have been attended; and it is this higher development which is the most wholesome sign of progress. May the masterly recitals, which have proved such a source of satisfaction to the most distinguished professors as well as to the general body of amateurs, be soon renewed!

HERR RAFF'S 'IM WALDE' SYMPHONY.

IN the notice of the production of Herr Joachim Raff's Symphony in E major, Op. 177, a setting of Bürger's ballad "Lenore," at the Crystal Palace Concerts, in the *Athenæum* of the 21st of November last, reference was made to the "Im Walde" Symphony in F, Op. 153, No. 3, a work which created such a sensation at a festival in Spa last year that it was performed again at a second concert. It is the Philharmonic Society that has enabled the musical world to hear this "Im Walde." The prolific composer, who is Capellmeister at Wiesbaden, has written six symphonies—No. 1, with the title, "An das Vaterland," Op. 96; No. 2, in C major, Op. 140; No. 3, "Im Walde"; No. 4, in G minor, Op. 167; No. 5, "Lenore"; and No. 6, in D minor, Op. 189, with the motto, "Gelebt, gestrebt, gelitten, gestorben, unvorben." It is evident that the composer has fixed purposes in his programme symphonies, and even those which have no prefix, beyond the keys, are intended to convey a special story or meaning; they are, in fact, what the Germans call "Tone Poems." Herr Raff has plunged into the depths of a forest for his themes in Op. 153, No. 3; he starts with an opening Allegro in F, three-four time, "Day," the title serving to notify the impressions and feelings that are rendered in the work. "Twilight" is the title of Part 2, the prominent point of development is a *largo* in A flat, two-four time, the second section being a Dance of Dryads in D minor and major, three-four time. Part 3 is "Night"—first its stillness, next a wild hunt, winding up with "Daybreak." The design of Herr Raff in the last movement is the same as actuated Weber in depicting the Wolf's Glen in "Der Freischütz." It is the Scherzo, or Dance of Dryads, which stamps this symphony with a distinctive character, although the whole work is of pronounced individuality. Thoroughly master of contrapuntal treatment, and fertile in ideas, Herr Raff has employed his technical dexterity with consummate skill, even on themes which are trite and trivial. But imagination accompanies ingenuity in his varied attempts at musical painting. Some people, indeed, will, we dare say, accuse him of diffuseness and excessive elaboration; but it is impossible not to admire the artifices by which he awakens attention and interest. He has the tact of bringing in *répries* with great effect—reminders of his starting point—recalls of special subjects. His typical descriptions will be better appreciated if the listener peruse his score before the execution; to follow the symphony with copy in hand is calculated to distract rather than enlighten, but having once seized the spirit of the composer's imaginings, nobody will hesitate in coming to the conclusion that Herr Raff is one of the representative musicians of the period. Mr. Cusins conducted the work with steadiness, but it will certainly gain at a future hearing, if there is more colouring in the interpretation.

Mdlle. Krebs distinguished herself by an able and artistic performance of Schumann's

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Pianoforte Concerto in a minor, Op. 54. The remainder of the scheme calls for no commentary, for it is conventional.

Musical Gossip.

THE concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society in Exeter Hall will end on the 30th inst., with a performance of Sir Michael Costa's 'Eli.' The execution of 'Israel in Egypt,' on the 9th inst., was, on the whole, very fine. The chorists are severely tested in this oratorio, but with rare exceptions their attacks were firm and their intonation safe and sure. The solos were sung by Madame Corani, Madame Patey, who was encored in the air, "Their land brought forth frogs" (a re-demand which we never recollect as having been previously made), Mrs. Suter, Mr. Lloyd, who gave such point to the air, "The enemy said" (the *cheval de bataille* of Mr. Sims Reeves), that he had to repeat it, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Foli, the two basses singing the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," twice.

At the Crystal Palace concert last Saturday, the symphonic work descriptive of Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' by Mr. J. F. Barnett, was as favourably received as when it was produced at the last Liverpool Festival. The Serenade, No. 2, for small orchestra, by Herr Brahms, was also duly appreciated. Herr Pauer performed Weber's Concertstück vigorously and artistically. Miss E. Wynne and Mr. Lloyd were the vocalists.

MR. ELLA will deliver at the Quebec Institute his three lectures on Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, which met with such favour at the London Institution. He commences the series this afternoon.

THE Edinburgh Diocesan Choral Association, started by the Episcopals of Scotland, has given a second Festival, on the same scale as the English Choir Festivals. The services were under the supervision of Prof. Oakeley, and included works by Tallis, Hayes, Humphreys, Oakeley, Crotch, Stanley, Sir G. Elvey, &c.

THE well-known clarinet player, Mr. Joseph Williams, has died, in his eightieth year. He was the successor to Willman at the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic Society (of which he was long a Director), &c.

EARL BEAUCHAMP, while advocating the cause of charity at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians, commented severely on the conduct of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester in arbitrarily refusing the use of the Cathedral for the ancient Three Choir Festivals, which his Lordship maintained ought not to be regarded merely as means of obtaining funds for the diocesan charities. He contended, that if art had any value at all, that value was immensely increased by being associated with religion, and the musical art had been sanctified for more than 100 years by the influence of the Triennial Musical Festivals which had been held in the Midland Counties. He added that musical art in this country had received a heavy blow at the hands of those who ought to have fostered and encouraged it; and he expressed his unqualified regret at the conduct of the Dean and Chapter. His Lordship said he believed there were few Vestries who would not have taken a more enlightened view of their duties and obligations.

THE scheme for the choral and orchestral services, described in last week's *Athenæum* as having been promulgated by the Worcester capitular body, has already failed. Sir E. Lechmere proposed, and Canon Melville seconded, a motion at the last meeting at the Chapter House, that the festival next September should be confined to services, "not of necessity involving the expense of an orchestra and chorus": and this resolution, which was adopted, has been endorsed by the Dean and Chapter, and the music will be confined to what they can pay for out of their own resources, without sending round the hat. The prospect is but a sorry one for the favour of the widows and orphans of the clergymen whose

livings do not reach 100l. per annum in the three dioceses of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford. While art is annihilated charity is circumscribed.

THE new theatre, Her Majesty's, in the Haymarket, has at length been opened. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have now possession of the new stage of the old-established Opera-house, where a Catalani, a Pasta, a Malibran, a Grisi, have been heard. The orchestra now consists of an harmonium.

MADAME NILSSON's representations have been extended to six, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in Brussels, such was her success. Madame Patti has been singing at Pesth with the same *clat* as in Vienna.

THE 'Amphitryon,' by MM. Nuitter and Beaumont (not that of Molière), the music by M. Lacombe, has been successfully produced at the Théâtre Taitbout, in Paris.

MADAME SZARVADY, known in London as Mdlle. Wilhelmina Clauss, a poetic and charming pianist, has re-appeared in Paris, and played, at the Salle Pleyel, Schumann's Concerto in a minor, Beethoven's in E flat, and some works by Chopin. M. Charles Lamoureux conducted the orchestra.

THE Emperor of Germany has conferred on Dr. Hiller, of Cologne, the Cross of the Red Eagle, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his being the Director of the Conservatoire.

THE King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria were present at the close of the first act up to the end of the second act of 'Lucia,' with Mdlle. Albani as the heroine, at the Fenice, in Venice, which was opened for one night only, for the gala performance.

THE new opera by Signor Lucca Fumagelli, 'Luigi XI,' has been successfully produced in Florence. Signor Pellegrini's new opera, 'Scomburga,' has also met with favour at Brescia. It is probable that Mdlle. Chapuy, of the Opéra Comique, in Paris, will be added this season to the company at Her Majesty's Opera.

DRAMA

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent Circus.—Spies and Pond, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers. — Every evening, at Eight, the new Comic Opera by Charles Lecocq, 'LES FRES SAINT-GERVAIS.' Produced under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Liston. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus. Principal Artists: Madame Pauline Rita, Rose Keene, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lilian Adair; Messrs. A. Brenner, Perrini, Connell, Loredan, Hogan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, from 12s. to 25s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8.—Box office open daily from Ten to Five. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Two o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at Half-past Four. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE 'Tempest' has been revived at the Gaiety, and is given, as is now customary, with the music of Arne and other composers. Whatever pleasure is obtained from hearing such music as "Where the bee sucks," and other well-known pieces, is dearly purchased by the sacrifice of probability. What can be imagined, for example, less true in art, than to find Caliban joining Trinculo and Stephano in a well-executed chorus? Shakspeare, it is true, represents the monster as singing, and even gives him an ear for music, since he is able to detect when Stephano trolls forth a wrong tune. His own singing is, however, represented as drunken, and was doubtless intended to be broadly comic, in order to amuse the "groundlings." A curious innovation was made in the representation,—Ariel was personated by Miss West, whose performance, though crude, is not without promise. As the actress does not sing, the music belonging to the part was undertaken by Miss Pratt, the representative of Ceres in the show, when Prospero exhibits to Ferdinand and Miranda some "vanity of his art." Mr. Cowper's Caliban had some rugged power. In consequence of inadequate rehearsals, the entire performance wanted ease and *ensemble*—a fault which constitutes a serious drawback from the value of most recent representations of old comedy at this theatre.

THE engagement of Miss Ada Cavendish at the Charing Cross Theatre will terminate at the close

of the coming week; the actress will then appear at the Gaiety, as Beatrice, in 'Much Ado About Nothing.' Mr. Hermann Vezin will play Benedick.

A BURLESQUE, called 'Intimidat; or, the Lost Regalia,' produced at the Strand Theatre, is noteworthy as being, probably, the weakest specimen yet exhibited of this feeblest form of theatrical entertainment.

MR. HOLLINGSHEAD has reprinted from the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* those letters of a London Manager, the authorship of which was assigned in our columns to him. They constitute a valuable chapter of theatrical history, to which students of nineteenth-century development will turn with interest and amusement.

AT the request of a large number of actors, Signor Salvini is about to give a morning performance on Monday next. The desire on the part of his own profession to see this eminent tragedian is natural. It is to be feared that tragic art is sunk too low to benefit by example any more than it has benefited by precept.

MESDAMES NATHALIE AND GUYON are about to withdraw from active service at the Comédie Française. The *début* of Madame Nathalie in Paris dates back to the year 1835. The revival by this body of 'Mdle. de Belle-Isle' served for the third *début* of Mdle. Croizat, who played the heroine. M. Bressant did not re-appear, as was expected, in the Duc de Richelieu, his rôle being taken by M. Delaunay.

AMONG novelties announced for the present week in Paris are 'Philippe II,' by M. Porto Riche, at the Odéon, and 'Comte Kostia,' by MM. Deslandes and Cherbuliez, at the Gymnase. 'Les Trente Millions de Gladiateur' has at length been withdrawn from the Variétés, and replaced by 'La Vie Parisienne,' with M. Berthelier in his old rôle of the Brésilien.

'CROQUEMITAINE,' a *fierie*, in three acts and fourteen tableaux, by Paul de Kock, is the latest novelty at the Château d'Eau.

MISCELLANEA

Shakspeare Emendations.—Some time since you honoured me by inserting my emendation of the word *Ullorxa* ('Timon of Athens,' iii. 4), from which word Dr. Ingleby has called the entire class of textual difficulties affecting single words "Ullorxals." I now send an emendation of the passage from which he has named another class "Rope-scarres." He observes that in dealing with these the success of the critic has been infinitesimally small. I trust, however, that I have got rid of one, notoriously one of the most difficult. The passage runs thus:—

I see that men make rope's in such a scarre
That we'll forsake ourselves. *All's Well*, iv. 2.

The sense wanted is, "I see that men attack us so impetuously that we have to surrender at discretion." And the change of one letter gives this sense. To make *rapes* simply means to attack. *Vim inferre*. Thus, in Suckling's 'Address to the King,'—

What conquerors from battles find,
Or lovers when their loves are kind,
Take up henceforth our master's mind!
Make such strange ropes upon the place, 't may be
No longer joy there but an ecstasy!

Scarre is the ordinary spelling of "scare" at that date, and means confusion, fright, tumult. Read, then,—

I see that men make rapes in such a scarre
That we'll forsake ourselves.

If I knew of any passage where *make rape* were used in the singular in this phrase, I would read *make rape's*, that is, *make rape us*, so as to preserve the apostrophe (omitted in Dr. Ingleby's quotation of the passage); but I cannot find one. The meaning is clear. "I see that men assault us in such a hurly-burly, that we surrender in consequence of the confusion." This passage is one that really calls for emendation, or I would not have asked for the insertion of this scrap. It is by no means to be ranked with such cases as the "runaways

eyes" in 'Romeo and Juliet,' and other passages which are perfectly clear in themselves, if the reader has eyes to see the meaning. Yet there are critics who would waste our time with the everlasting discussion of their paradoxes and idle guesses on every line that they think they can improve (bless the mark!). It is really painful to see the valuable time of men like Clarke, Wright, and Furness spent in recording the fancies of Zachary Jackson, Dr. Warburton, and other similarly distinguished individuals; and if Dr. Ingleby can only induce editors to restore some of the passages altered and disfigured by baseless figments of their own imagination, his 'Still Lion' will not have been printed in vain. It may be just worth adding that "rapt" is used in the sense of "rapture," ecstasy, transport. Thus, in Hall. Hen. VIII., year 25, "Practising of her said false hypocrisy and dissimulating traunces and raptures." I only notice this to save any of the class of critics who hold different views from Dr. Ingleby and myself in the matter of emendation the trouble of discovering it over again.

F. G. FLEAY.

A Letter of Hume.—The *Athenæum* lately recorded the sale of two or three autograph letters of David Hume. In my own collection of autographs I find a letter of the great historian and philosopher which has never, as far as I know, been published; but whether it has or not, the calm and philosophic spirit which it breathes and praises may exercise a beneficial influence in this age of fierce theological controversy. The letter, which I transcribe exactly as it is written, with its underlinings, runs as follows:—

"Sir,—So far from there being any Occasion to make me an Apology for your late Publication, that you have prevented me in my Intentions of writing to you, and of returning you thanks for the Civility, I had almost said, unusual Civility, with which you have treated me—For to the Reproach of Learning, it is but too rare to find a literary Controversy conducted with proper Decency and good Manners, especially where it turns upon religious Subjects, in which men often think themselves at Liberty to give way to their utmost Rancour and Animosity. But you, like a true Philosopher, while you overwhelm me with the Weight of your Arguments, give me Encouragement by the mildness of your Expressions: and instead of *Rogue*, *Rascal*, and *Blockhead*, the illiberal Language of the Bishop of Gloucester and his School, you address me, as a man mistaken, but capable of Reason and Conviction. I own to you, that the Light, in which you have put this Controversy, is new and plausible and ingenious, and perhaps solid. But I must have some more time to weigh it, before I can pronounce this Judgment with Satisfaction to myself. My present Occupations shall not deprive me of the Leisure requisite for that Purpose: as no Object can possibly have equal Importance. These Occupations, however, have bereav'd me of the Satisfaction of waiting on you, and of thanking you in person for your attention, which I should have thought my Duty, if I did not find my time so fully employ'd.

"I am with great Truth and Regard Sir

"Your most obedient and most humble
Servant

"DAVID. HUME.

"Brewer Street, 18 of March, 1767."

—At the time this letter was written, Hume was, probably, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, to which office he was appointed in 1766. As to which of his works he alludes, or to whom he addressed himself, there is no indication in the letter.

H. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. D.—C. F. B.—J. B.—C. P. S.—Chev. de C.—A. C. S.—J. S.—P. R. O.—W. T. A.—G. W.—A. T.—received.

C. Ste. C.—The story is an old one.

As we are overwhelmed with letters from Correspondents containing queries on all sorts of subjects, or asking us to look over manuscript poems, recommend publishers, &c. &c., we take this opportunity of saying that we decline to answer such communications.

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